

VII.—*Sixth Contribution to the South African Coleopterous Fauna*
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DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA IN THE COLLECTION
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM. (Plate XIII.)

FAMILY CICINDELIDÆ.

GEN. TETRACHA, Hope.

TETRACHA (STYPHLODERMA) DODSI, n. sp.

Bronze-black on the upper side; elytra opaque and having in both sexes two sub-basal and two supra-apical, flavescent, elongated patches; the seven apical joints of the antennæ are sub-flavescent, the others fuscous, palpi flavescent, labrum with a flavous basal margin in the male, entirely black in the female; anterior and intermediate femora flavescent, but fuscous on one side only, hind ones entirely fuscous, tibiæ flavescent but infusate on one side; head broad, impunctate, impressed on each side of the eyes, the impression longitudinally plicate; prothorax with the normally raised, impunctate central part of the disk, and the anterior and posterior constricted parts closely and somewhat strongly granulose, the lateral keel is prolonged in both sexes as far as the basal margin and nearly coalesces with it without being either sharp or dentate; elytra very elongato-ovate, hardly wider at a very short distance from the apex than they are at the base in the male, less acuminate laterally behind in the female, and only very slightly sinuate laterally at some distance from the shoulders, not convex, yet not depressed in the male, slightly convex in the female, covered with appressed, triangular granules separated from each other by an interval equal

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to their greater width; they are opaque, nearly black, but metallic along the base, and dark blue for a short distance along the outer margin, the epipleural fold is often flavescent; the first elongated flavescent dorsal patch is about median, and nearly equi-distant from the base and the median part, the second is slanting and supra-marginal, and set closer to the apex than to the median part; abdomen black; pectus with a faint greenish sheen.

Length 21–23 mm.; width 7–9 mm.

Although agreeing with Dr. W. Horn that *T. (Styph.) sub-opacum*, Fairm., is at most a sub-species of *T. asperatum*, Waterh., if not the same species, I do not consider *T. dodsi* to be a sub-species of the latter; it is smaller than any of the two species mentioned, the elytra of the male are more acuminate towards the apex, and although not convex they are certainly not depressed, the female is also more convex, and more regularly attenuate behind, and the sculpture of both is very different from that of *T. asperatum* and *T. sub-opacum*, the granules being much smaller and narrower, with their basal part separated from each other by a wide interval, whereas in the two above-named species they almost coalesce with each other at their base. I have seen two male and three female examples of this species.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

FAMILY CARABIDÆ.

TRIBE HEXAGONINI.

GEN. HEXAGONIA, Kirb.

HEXAGONIA VENUSTA, n. sp.

Black, with the elytra for two-thirds of the length, the femora with the exception of the apical part, the metasternum and the two or three basal joints of the abdomen testaceous-red; head very deeply and closely punctate all over and without any smooth area; prothorax of the normal shape, but a little less broadly cordiform in the anterior part than in the other South African species, deeply grooved longitudinally, and deeply and equally punctate except along the outer margins, which are slightly plicate; elytra depressed, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals not quite plane and tectiform on

the sides, the posterior black part extends from side to side for about one-third of the length, and its inner margin is arcuate on each side.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

HEXAGONIA UMTALINA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax black, but oftener fuscous or fuscous-brown, mandibles and basal joints of antennæ rufescent, legs brick-red, not infuscate at the knees; elytra brick-red with the posterior part black, the black patch beginning in the centre at about four-fifths of the length, but prolonged along the sides to about two-thirds; abdomen and metasternum brick-red; head finely and very closely punctate all over; prothorax strongly amplified in the anterior part, deeply grooved longitudinally, closely punctate all over the disk except along the outer margin, where there is a fairly wide impunctate band; elytra as in the preceding species, but with the dorsal intervals a little more plane, the apical black part is nearly as broad as in *H. venusta*, and also reaches from side to side, but it varies in length. It differs from *H. terminalis*, Gemm., in the greater ampliation of the prothorax and the finer and closer punctulation of the discoidal part, and also of the head.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

I have seen an example of this species in which the prothorax is red.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

HEXAGONIA ANGUSTULA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax testaceous-red, the former darker than the latter, elytra and legs testaceous-yellow, somewhat flavescent; head more elongated behind the eyes than in the other South African species, deeply punctate all over, the punctures fairly large and not very closely set; prothorax narrow, long in proportion to its width, only very slightly amplified laterally a little in front of the median part, and gradually narrowed towards the base, grooved longitudinally in the median part of the disk, which is covered with moderately closely set, deep punctures; elytra narrow, with the shoulders strongly sloping, deeply punctato-striate and with the dorsal intervals plane.

Length 8 mm.; width $1\frac{4}{5}$ –2 mm.

This species is easily distinguished by its narrow width; the

prothorax is less amplified in front than in the other species known to me.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE HELLUONINI.

GEN. MACROCHILUS, Hope.

MACROCHILUS LONGICOLLIS, n. sp.

Brick-red; elytra fuscous black, and having on each side a longitudinal humeral brick-red band reaching from the base to a short distance from the median part, and extending from the second stria to near the edge of the outer margin, and a sub-transverse, comparatively narrow one of the same colour at the apex; antennæ with the six apical joints dilated, the upper and lower surfaces are briefly pubescent; the head and prothorax are sub-foveolate-punctate, and the punctures not closely set; the prothorax is unusually narrow and elongated, being one-third longer than wide at its broadest part which is at the apex, only slightly sinuate in the posterior part, the sides of the base are strongly slanting towards the outer angle; elytra parallel, deeply striate, each interval, except the supra-marginal one, with one row of deep foveate punctures; legs pubescent.

Allied to *M. proximus*, which it greatly resembles in colour and sculpture, but easily recognised by the narrow, elongated prothorax.

Length 12 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

MACROCHILUS SPECTANDUS, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, with the 2-4 antennal joints and the abdomen infusate, the elytra are black and have on each side a sub-quadrate yellowish patch situated slightly before the median part and extending from the third to the sixth interval, and an apical smaller one extending from the first to the fourth stria and abutting nearly on the apical outer margin; it is clothed above and below and also on the legs with a short flavescent pubescence; the head and prothorax are closely foveolato-punctate, the prothorax is as broad as long, cordate, with the outer sides of the base incised transversely, thus making the median part appear as if slightly produced behind; the elytra are parallel, deeply striate, with the intervals carinate in the anterior part, convex in the posterior, and having each two series of foveolate punctures. Allied to *M. biplagiatus*, Boh., but the antennæ

are longer, the prothorax more closely foveolato-punctate, the juxta-median yellowish patches on the elytra are smaller, and there is an apical one which is not at all indicated in *M. biplagiatus*.

Length 19 mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

MACROCHILUS VARIANS, n. sp.

Head and elytra, abdomen and metasternum black, shiny, labrum, prothorax, and legs testaceous-red ; antennæ, with the exception of the second and third basal joints, which are deeply infuscate, brick-red ; head very broad, covered with closely set, sub-contiguous round punctures ; prothorax very short, broader than long, truncate in front, rounded and amplified laterally, strongly constricted and sinuated above the hind angle which is very sharp, median part of the base plainly produced behind, covered with closely set foveate punctures, clothed like the head with a very short, greyish pubescence, and having on each side of the posterior part a deep impression which makes the outer angle appear as if it were reflexed, it is not as wide as the head and eyes ; elytra nearly parallel, but slightly amplified laterally towards the posterior part, narrowly striate, with the striæ punctate and the intervals convex in the anterior part, plane in the posterior, and covered with numerous very closely set, fine yet deep punctures.

I have seen two examples only of this species ; in the one the elytra are concolorous, in the other there is a yellowish-red band beginning near the base and extending on the fourth and fifth intervals to a short distance from the median part of the disk. This species is easily identified by the very short prothorax, which is strongly constricted behind, but not, however, quite as much incised there as in *M. viduatus*, Péring.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm. ; width 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE BRACHININI.

GEN. BRACHINUS, Weber.

BRACHINUS MACTUS, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, pectus, and legs testaceous-yellow, antennæ black, with the basal joint and part of the second yellowish ; elytra black, with three dorsal yellowish patches and the outer margin

yellow, abdomen fuscous-black; head and prothorax of the normal shape and sculpture, the latter is somewhat elongated; the elytra are ob-ovate with the shoulders much rounded and sloping, shagreened, very briefly pubescent, plainly costulate, there is a yellowish triangular patch in the scutellary region, an elongated patch or band beginning at a short distance from the base and running on the fourth and sixth intervals, including the costa, and not reaching quite the median part, a quadrate or elongato-quadrate one extending on the first, second, and third costules, and a similar one set on the outer angle of the posterior edge and coalescing with the narrow yellowish margin, which is slightly dilated; towards the median part these markings are not always very plain, but they are never completely obliterated.

It is a near ally of *B. obliterus*, Péring., in which, however, the elytra are more quadrate at the base owing to the shoulders not being strongly sloping, and the prothorax shorter.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

BRACHINUS UMVOTIANUS, n. sp.

Black, opaque; antennæ fuscous-black, joints thick; femora yellowish-red but infusate at the knees; head covered with deep punctures more closely set on the posterior than on the anterior part, and clothed with a long, very dense, erect, black pubescence; prothorax elongated, sinuated laterally from the third part of the length, and with the anterior not very cordiform, deeply grooved longitudinally in the centre, covered with very closely set, nearly contiguous deep punctures, and clothed with the same erect black pubescence as the head; elytra with the humeral part strongly rounded, and therefore very little prominent, gradually amplified thence to the posterior part, very plainly costate, the costæ tectiform and sharp, the intervals are shagreened and both intervals and costæ are clothed with a sub-erect, very dense fuscous pubescence, the epipleural fold is punctate, the punctures setigerous; under side and legs closely punctate and pubescent.

Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Allied to *B. tibialis*, Péring., but the humeral angles are not quite as obliterated, the antennal joints are thicker, the punctures of the head and prothorax are deeper and more closely set, and the pubescence there is longer and denser.

Hab. Natal (Umvoti). A. Fry.

GEN. STYPHROMERUS, Chaud.

STYPHROMERUS PLAUSIBILIS, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, abdomen black; elytra parallel, black with a basal, narrow, elongated flavescent patch extending from the sixth interval to the outer margin and rounding the shoulder, and a supra-apical, sub-quadrangular patch of the same colour extending from the fourth to the seventh intervals and situated at a short distance from the apex, the outer margin has a narrow yellowish-red band continued as a mere line along the apical part and along the suture to about the middle, they are plainly costate, finely shagreened, and clothed with a sub-flavescent appressed pubescence.

Length $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Easily distinguished from the other species by the parallel elytra, the much more raised and tectiform elytral costæ, and the narrow elytral yellow markings.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE LEBIINI.

GEN. CALLIDA, Dej.

CALLIDA NIGRIPES, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and the two basal joints of the elytra darkish red; elytra greenish-blue, pygidium fuscous; legs, abdomen, and meta- and mesosternum black; head impunctate; prothorax cordate, as broad at its widest part as long, moderately narrow in the posterior part, and not strongly sinuate there, there are no traces of punctures, and only a very faint transverse plication laterally; elytra punctato-striate, with the intervals plane on the dorsal part, somewhat carinate laterally, and having an irregular series of very faint punctures.

This species is easily distinguished from all the other South African species by the colouration of the legs and under side, as well as by the impunctate prothorax.

Length $9-9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal, Zululand. Dr. H. Martin.

CALLIDA FERVIDA, n. sp.

Head black, with the neck red; prothorax and whole under side red; palpi infusate, antennæ black, with the three basal joints and

the basal part of the fourth reddish; legs reddish with the knees black or dark fuscous; elytra green with a bluish tinge; head closely punctate except on a small post-median smooth area, prothorax a little longer than broad, moderately narrowed laterally, and not strongly sinuate there, somewhat closely punctate, the punctures on the side are deeper and more rugose than on the disk; elytra punctato-striate with the intervals raised and strongly tectiform on the sides, the punctures very plain; pygidium red.

Allied to *C. affinis*. The shape and sculpture of the head and prothorax are similar in the two species, but in *C. affinis* the head is not infusate, and the intervals of the elytra are more plane.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Verulam). C. N. Barker; Dr. H. Martin.

GEN. HYSTRICHOPUS, Bohem.

HYSTRICHOPUS VELOX, n. sp.

Black, elytra fuscous, opaque, femora, with the exception of the knees, flavescent; head impunctate; prothorax elongated, one-fifth longer than broad, widest at a short distance from the apex and very slightly rounded there, straight thence to the base, which is narrower than the apex by one-fifth, the outer margins are plainly raised, and the discoidal surface very faintly plicate transversely; elytra gradually amplified from the base to a short distance from the apex, where they are twice as wide as at the base, plane, costate, the costæ convex, highly raised but not sharply tectiform, the fine punctures on the third costa very plain; legs long, slender.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Allied to *H. gracilis*, Péring., the elytra of which, however, are much more parallel and much narrower, but the shape of the prothorax is nearly the same, although slightly wider at a short distance from the apex.

Hab. Cape Colony (Umtata). Rev. F. C. Kolbe.

GEN. METAXYMORPHUS, Chaud.

METAXYMORPHUS ROBUSTUS, n. sp.

Light testaceous, with the greatest part of the disk of the prothorax and the median dorsal part infusate, glabrous, shining; head and under side black; antennal joints not quite as slender as in the other species of the genus; labrum sub-rufescent, head impunctate;

prothorax as long as broad, anterior part arcuate, sides slightly rounded laterally, narrower across the base than across the apex and with the margins reflexed, deeply sulcate longitudinally in the middle and having a diagonal sulcus reaching from the base to about the median part; elytra oblongo-ovate with the base strongly bisinuate and the angles sharp, finely yet deeply striate, striæ and intervals impunctate, third stria, however, with a deep puncture in the anterior and another in the posterior parts, depressed on the dorsal part as far as the fifth stria and with the sixth interval slightly raised, especially in the anterior part.

A distinct species.

Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

GEN. COPTOPTERA, Chaud.

COPTOPTERA INDOTATA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax very pale testaceous, elytra almost straw colour; head very little narrowed behind the eyes, closely strigillate along them but having a median longitudinal smooth space; prothorax with the sides straight, narrower at the base than across the anterior part, faintly plicate transversely and with the median longitudinal sulcus quite plain; elytra quite parallel, concolorous, narrowly yet deeply striate, striæ filled with small, very closely set punctures, intervals raised and somewhat tectiform; antennæ not very elongated.

This species is as parallel as *C. tenella*, Boh., but it is longer, the elytra are more highly costulate, and the strigillate sides of the frontal part distinguish it from all the other South African species.

Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. KLEPSIPHRUS, Péring.

KLEPSIPHRUS ANGUSTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax piceous-brown, very shining, elytra very dark brown with the outer margins and the legs much lighter, antennæ, labrum, and palpi rusty red; head very elongated, shiny and impunctate; prothorax very narrow, twice as long as broad, quite parallel, very faintly strigillate transversely, very shiny and with the median, narrow longitudinal sulcus quite plain; elytra twice as

broad as the very narrow prothorax, and with the humeral angles rounded off, parallel from a short distance from the humeral part to about the same distance from the apical, plane with the margins strongly reflexed, narrowly yet deeply striate, the striæ impunctate, yet having faint and remote transverse impressions, intervals raised, somewhat sharp in the anterior part.

Easily distinguished from the other two South African species by the very narrow prothorax and sub-parallel elytra.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Zululand). Dr. H. Martin.

GEN. XENITENUS, Péring.

XENITENUS NATALICUS, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and pectus testaceous-red, elytra black, antennæ with the three basal joints reddish, the others fulvescent, palpi reddish; head impunctate; prothorax as broad as long, straight laterally, slightly narrower at the base than across the apex, and with the outer margins slightly reflexed, very faintly plicate; elytra with the shoulders moderately rounded, sub-parallel, strongly sinuate behind and with the inner apical part being accordingly sharper, they are plainly striate, the striæ are impunctate, and the intervals are moderately convex; legs piceous-brown or red, abdomen black.

Not unlike in general appearance *X. dilucidus*, Péring., but the prothorax is more parallel, and as the margins are reflexed, there seems to be a somewhat broad lateral sulcus; the elytral apical margin in *X. dilucidus* is not deeply sinuate, nor the inner angular part acuminate as in *X. natalicus*.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal. Dr. H. Martin.

GEN. LIONYCHUS, Wism.

LIONYCHUS LAETULUS, n. sp.

Bronze black, with a brassy sheen on the upper side, antennæ black with the three basal joints rufescent; elytra with a very broad yellowish-white band on each side of the dorsal part; head broad, impunctate; prothorax of the normal shape, very shiny and metallic; elytra sub-elongate-quadrate with the humeral and posterior parts equally rounded, black but narrowly fuscous alongside the

whitish-yellow dorsal bands which are each about one-third of the width of each elytron from near the apex to three-fourths of the length, and invade there the basal and anterior marginal parts, but not the sutural; legs and underside black.

Very distinct from the other two South African species.

Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Willowmore). Dr. H. Brauns.

GEN. PHLÆOZETUS, Peyr.

PHLÆOZETUS CRIBRICOLLIS, n. sp.

Testaceous-red all over, elytra occasionally paler than the prothorax; head plainly but not closely punctulate; prothorax broader than long, rounded laterally in the anterior part, sinuate above the sharp, reflexed basal angle, plainly impressed longitudinally and having a narrow line in the median impression, covered with deep and moderately closely set punctures; elytra oblong, deeply striate, with the intervals raised and tectiform.

Not unlike *P. umbraculatus*, Boh., but much shorter, and concolorous. Easily recognised from the other South African species by the deeply punctured prothorax.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

PHLÆOZETUS UMTALINUS, n. sp.

Testaceous, with the head and the discoidal part of the prothorax darker; antennæ somewhat rusty red with the three basal joints paler; elytra with a bi-sinuate, fuscous, broad posterior patch; head somewhat punctato-plicate, coriaceous; prothorax rounded laterally in the anterior part, and straight from the median part to the sharp basal angle, the surface is strongly wrinkly, coriaceous; elytra four times as long as the prothorax, oblong, punctato-striate, with the intervals tectiform, the infusate patch extends from the inner side of the outer margin to the other, and varies in shape from a broadly truncate cone to a triangle the point of which reaches about to the median part, while the base is straight and situated at a short distance from the apex.

This species closely resembles *P. umbraculatus*, Boh., and might easily be mistaken for it. The difference between the two is in the shape of the lateral posterior part of the prothorax, which in *P.*

umbraeulatus is very plainly sinuate, with the angle projecting accordingly, whereas in the present species, of which I have seen twelve examples, there is no sinuation whatever.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; width 3– $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. LEBIA, Latr.

LEBIA PHANTASMA, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and antennæ testaceous-red, elytra testaceous-yellow ; head aciculate in the anterior frontal part, and plainly plicate longitudinally along the eyes ; prothorax cordate, very slightly broader than long, sparingly punctulate in the median discoidal part, and more densely laterally ; elytra with the shoulders rounded, sinuate laterally at about one-fourth of the length, and gradually amplified thence to a short distance from the apical part, deeply striate with the intervals convex, plainly although not very sharply tectiform and with the sides somewhat deeply but not closely punctate, each puncture bearing a very fine, short seta-like hair, in the basal part there is a transverse, quadrangular fuscous patch reaching the third stria on each side, continued as a narrow band along the suture and developing above the apical part into a shorter quadrate patch reaching the second interval, the apical part of the fifth interval is somewhat infuscate, and it is probable that in some examples this infuscate band is connected with the posterior sutural quadrate patch ; under side and legs very pale testaceous-yellow, apical tarsal joint strongly bi-lobate.

Length 8 mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A distinct species.

Hab. (? Natal). G. A. K. Marshall.

LEBIA SIMULATORIA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax pale testaceous-red, elytra, legs, and under side almost straw-colour ; head closely aciculate in the anterior part, and plicate along the orbits, hind part and neck impunctate ; prothorax cordate, a little broader than long, finely punctulate laterally but very sparsely in the median discoidal part ; elytra gradually amplified from the lateral sinus towards the posterior part, plainly costate, the costæ tectiform, moderately sharp at tip, and with the sides deeply but not closely punctate close to the stria, and the punctures very briefly setigerous, they have a transverse, basal black

patch extending as far as the third stria, continued as a sutural band as far as the median part, and triangularly dilated thence into a transverse posterior black band reaching the six stria and with both the anterior and posterior margins bi-sinuate; apical tarsal joints deeply bi-lobate.

The nearest ally of this species is *L. vaciva*, Péring., in which the intervals of the elytra are quite plane and impunctate, but the markings are the same.

Length 6-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

LEBIA UMTALINA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax fuscous-red, clypeus black; elytra flavescens with a basal transverse black patch extending on each side as far as the fourth stria, and a supra apical bi-sinuate one reaching the outer margin and connected with the basal one by a narrow black band along the suture; antennæ rufescent and with the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints deeply infuscate; head aciculate and plicate; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, ampliate and rounded laterally in the anterior part and faintly aciculate; elytra gradually amplified laterally from the base to a short distance from the apex, finely striate and with the intervals plane and smooth; basal apical tarsal joint strongly bi-lobate.

Length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Closely allied to *L. fortuita*, Péring.; it is, however, easily distinguished by the colour of the intermediate antennal joints.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

LEBIA INEDITA, n. sp.

Head infuscate with the hind part and the prothorax testaceous-red, and the elytra flavescens and concolorous; head aciculate and faintly plicate longitudinally, posterior part smooth, antennæ and legs pale flavescens; prothorax rounded laterally in the anterior part, straight thence to the basal reflexed angle, slightly more than twice as broad as long, plainly aciculate; elytra slightly wider than the prothorax at the base, and very little amplified laterally in the posterior part, deeply striate, the intervals plainly convex but not distinctly tectiform, and impunctate; posterior abdominal segments fuscous; apical tarsal joints short, incised.

Allied to *L. inconspicua*, the shape of the prothorax is the same, but the elytra have no posterior black band as in *L. inconspicua*,

and the fourth joint of the anterior tarsi is less dilated in *L. inedita*.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

LEBIA EVICTA, n. sp.

Head and abdomen black; antennæ fuscous, but with the three basal joints flavescent; prothorax and legs testaceous-red; elytra testaceous-red but having a very large black patch invading the whole of the posterior part for more than half the area, and prolonged as a narrow, long triangle along the suture almost to the apex of the scutellum; prothorax twice as broad as long, rounded laterally in front, slightly sinuate above the sharp basal angle, finely aciculate-plicate; elytra oblong, rounded at the shoulders, very highly costate; apical tarsal joint of fore legs, short, deeply incised.

A close ally of *L. modesta*, Bohem., in which, however, the head is brick-red, the prothorax not quite as long, and the elytra black with an elongated yellowish patch extending on the 4-6 costæ from the base to the median part, and the abdomen is red instead of black as in *L. evicta*.

Length 7 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall. (Umtali.) A. Bodong.

GEN. METALLICA, Chaud.

UMGENIA, Péring.

METALLICA MASHUNENSIS, n. sp.

Brownish-red, moderately shining, and with faint traces of a greenish sheen in the median dorsal part of the elytra, antennæ with the exception of the basal joint which is reddish, and tarsi black; head strongly striate along the eyes, wrinkleâ longitudinally on the vertex, and with a few scattered punctures on the neck; prothorax rounded and slightly amplified laterally, moderately deeply sinuate above the reflexed basal part, very faintly plicate transversely, and having a very slight median longitudinal line; elytra sub-parallel, but plainly sinuate laterally, punctato-striate with the intervals convex and tectiform in the anterior median dorsal part, and plainly punctulate, there are three punctures on the third, two posterior ones on the fifth, and numerous ones on the seventh interval.

Doubtless allied to *M. purpuripennis*, Chd. (known to me from the description only), which is brown, the elytra metallic purple with

green outer margins, and the antennæ and legs reddish, whereas in *M. mashunensis*, the antennæ, with the exception of the basal joint, and also the tarsi are black and the whole body brownish-red.

Length 9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. PENTAGONICA, Schm.-Goeb.

PENTAGONICA DISPAR, n. sp.

Head more or less deeply infusate, prothorax brick-red, antennæ flavescens with the three basal joints fuscous or black; elytra black with the suture and a narrow lateral margin rufescent; legs rufescent, occasionally partly infusate; head very finely and closely aciculate; prothorax more than twice as broad across the median part as long, very faintly aciculate, and with the median longitudinal impressed line very distinct; elytra broad, not more than twice longer than the width, deeply striate with the intervals raised, somewhat tectiform and very finely aciculate, the striae have faint traces of punctures; under side either wholly or partly fuscous.

Length 4 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

Easily identified by its colouration and the somewhat short and quadrate elytra.

GEN. LEBISTINA, Motsch.

LEBISTINA SPECTABILIS, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and under side brick-red, elytra flavescens with a faint sub-basal fuscous patch on each side, antennæ, knees, and tarsi black; head deeply and closely punctate; prothorax one-third broader than long, obliquely amplified laterally in the anterior part, straight or hardly sinuate in the posterior, very rugose, scutellum rugose; elytra with the humeral part strongly rounded, gradually amplified laterally towards the posterior part, depressed, striate with the intervals plane and filled with irregularly disposed elongated punctures separated by smooth, raised, also irregular intervals; the fuscous patch is transverse, and extends on each side from the first to the fourth interval, and is situated at a short distance from the base.

Length 14 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg).

Allied to *L. holubi*, Péring., and differs mainly by the almost colorous elytra, the two small infusate patches being very faint.

GEN. THYREOPTERUS, Dej.

THYREOPTERUS ANGUSTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black on the upperside, with the elytra opaque, the antennæ and palpi ferruginous, and the legs and under side piceous-red; head very elongate, impunctate; prothorax sub-parallel, slightly wider across the anterior than across the basal part, half again as long as broad, with the margins narrow and very little reflexed, it is shiny, like the head, narrowly impressed longitudinally in the centre, and plainly plicate, on each side of the base there is a fairly deep lateral impression; elytra broader at the base than the base of the prothorax, rounded at the shoulders, hardly amplified thence to the posterior rounded angle, strongly sinuate in the posterior margin and with the sutural angle strongly and sharply prolonged, they are plainly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, faintly aciculate and quite opaque; the last abdominal segment is deeply grooved longitudinally in the middle of the ventral surface, the groove being deeper at the apex, and having a deep depression on each side.

I have seen one example only of this interesting species, which differs from the other South African species in not having the prothoracic lateral margins strongly reflexed, the prothorax is also very much narrower, somewhat in the manner of a *Dromiid*.

Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kentani, Transkei). Rev. F. C. Kolbe.

THYREOPTERUS LUGUBRINUS, n. sp.

Black, with the narrow margin of the prothorax, the palpi, the antennæ with the exception of the first, second, and third joints which are completely black, the coxæ, the median part of the abdomen and metasternum and the tarsi rufescent; on the elytra there is a narrow, transverse yellowish patch hardly zigzagged, reaching from the fourth to the sixth intervals, and a very faint yellowish supra-apical dot situated on the first interval; the prothorax is slightly narrower in the posterior than in the anterior part, plicate on the sides of the disk and with the normal longitudinal impressed line.

This species is slightly more elongated than *T. flavo-signatus*, the shape of the prothorax differs also slightly, and the yellow patches are considerably reduced in size; on the other hand the examples of *Thyreopterus flavo-signatus* occurring in the neighbour-

hood of Salisbury have the prothorax shaped as in the present species, and the legs, except the tarsi, are wholly black, but the partly infusate antennal joints and the yellow markings of the elytra are quite the same as in the typical *flavo-signatus*. It is this varietal form which Chaudoir noticed in Rev. and Mag. d. Zool., 1878, p. 145, as coming from Mombassa, adding, however, that he could not bring himself to separate specifically the example he saw from *T. flavo-signatus*, from Senegal, "which with slight modifications in the shape of the prothorax and the colour of the tarsi seems to have a wide range in Africa;" he mentions also the Cape and Natal in this area of distribution. I have seen one example only of *T. lugubrinus*, but I do not think that it is a melanic form of *T. flavo-signatus*.

Length 11 mm. ; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE GRAPHIPTERINI.

GEN. GRAPHIPTERUS, Latr.

GRAPHIPTERUS SHEBANUS, n. sp.

Black with the three basal joints of antennæ piceous-red; head, prothorax, and elytra covered with dense, appressed flavescent hairs, but each elytron has a broad black band on each side; the head is massive, the prothorax short and broad but not angular in the anterior part, both head and prothorax are very closely scabrose-punctate, but the prothorax is not denuded in the centre, and the colour of the hairs is uniform; elytra sub-elongate-quadrate, distinctly rounded laterally only near the shoulder, sub-striate, hairs concolorous, the band on each side is about half the width of each dorsal area, situated at a short distance from the suture, and begins at a short distance from the base, but does not reach quite the apical margin; legs and under side glabrous, shining.

This species belongs to the group of *G. macrocephalus* and *G. chaudoiri*. It is distinguished from the latter by its larger size, the more quadrate elytra, and the disposition of the discoidal bands which are broader in proportion and reach nearer to the base and apex.

Length 15-16 mm. ; width 7-8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Barberton).

TRIBE ANTHIINI.

GEN. POLYHIRMA, Chaud.

POLYHIRMA COMMISTA, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining; head with a greenish-white pubescence continued as a median band along the neck, the median part of the prothorax and the scutellary region, and having also an apical median patch on the elytra, the sides of the sternum are moderately densely hairy; prothorax cordiform very closely and somewhat roughly punctate; elytra elongated and having on each side in addition to the supra-marginal carinule seven very sharp keels, the sixth of which begins only at about three-fourths of the length, these keels reach from the base to a short distance from the apex in both sexes, and the intervals are very deeply alveolate, the bottom of the alveolæ is black, the basal part is not alveolate for about one-eighth of the length, and the median hairy whitish band reaches only as far as that.

This species is closely allied to *P. macilenta*, and differs only in the background of the alveolæ not being fulvous. It might be considered as a mere variety of the former, which, however, it replaces in Southern Rhodesia north of Buluwayo and in Damaraland and Ovampoland, and it is therefore entitled to be considered as a valid species.

Length 20–22½ mm.; width 5¾–6½ mm.

Hab. North-West Damaraland; Ovampoland; Southern Rhodesia.

TRIBE CHLÆNIINI.

GEN. CHLÆNIUS, Bon.

CHLÆNIUS DITULUS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax bronze green, shining, elytra bluish-green with an elongated rufescent band extending from the third to the eighth stria, beginning slightly past the median part and reaching the apex, antennæ fuscous with the three basal joints reddish, legs and tarsi red; head aciculate with the median part smooth; prothorax very elongato-ovate, as broad at the apex as at the base, covered with deep, nearly contiguous and moderately broad punctures; elytra narrow, elongated, the humeral part strongly rounded, intervals very deeply and closely punctured,

the pubescence is slightly fulvous; pectus and abdomen almost black, the latter iridescent, the former foveolate.

This species is, with the exception of *C. (Vertagus) hacquardi*, the most slender of the South African species; the shape of the prothorax resembles that of *C. bohemani*, but it is a little narrower; the shoulders are also more rounded.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

CHLENIUS PRONUS, n. sp.

Dark bronze-green with the head brighter green, and the outer margins of the prothorax and elytra greenish-blue, the latter have a narrow, apical, marginal flavescens narrow band, the legs are light flavescens, and so are the three basal, antennal joints; head deeply and closely punctate, the punctures separated by an interval narrower than their own diameter; prothorax as broad as long, sub-parallel, very slightly broader laterally towards the median than in the anterior part, and only very slightly sinuate in the posterior above the outer apical angle which is fairly sharp, it is covered with punctures as closely set as on the head, but slightly deeper, the median longitudinal line is fine, and the lateral impressions normal, scutellum impunctate; elytra not wider than the base of the prothorax at the base, but slightly amplified for a very short distance near the humeral part, oblong, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals almost plane, but costulate towards the apex, and covered with deep, nearly contiguous punctures, the apical flavescens band is confined to the marginal part, and the very short pubescence is flavescens.

In general appearance it is not unlike *C. cupreocinctus*, Reich., but it is much smaller, and the prothorax is much more parallel.

Length 10– $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5– $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. ZELOTICUS, Péring.

ZELOTICUS UMTALIANUS, n. sp.

Black, with the edges of the prothorax faintly bluish-bronze, under side and legs very dark cyaneous and iridescent; elytra black, opaque, with four dorsal yellowish white patches, and a supra-marginal narrow band of the same colour; head serobiculate-punctate in the posterior part, and with a nearly smooth median elongate-

quadrate patch; prothorax as broad as long, ovate not wider at the base than across the anterior part, scrobiculate, the scrobes divided by a very thin wall, the two posterior basal impressions deep, but somewhat short, the median line deep; elytra elongate-ovate, but somewhat amplified in the posterior part (♀), highly costate, each costa with two rows of punctures bearing stiff, upright, fairly long bristle-like hairs curving backwards at tip, the first dorsal patch consists of three elongated bands extending from the third to the sixth stria, these bands coalesce in the interstices, and the first one is longer than the other two, the posterior supra-apical one is in the shape of a narrow transverse band reaching from the first to the seventh stria, the ninth or outer costa is yellowish-white from the base to the apex, and the apical part of the eighth and in a lesser degree of the seventh is also suffused with the same colour.

Differs from *Z. tristis*, Péring., by the less elongated and very closely scrobiculate prothorax which is almost roughly shagreened instead of the punctures being separated by smooth intervals as in *Z. tristis*; the elytra are more amplified, more highly costate, and the disposition of the yellowish-white markings is different.

Length 16 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. CALLISTOMIMUS, Chaud.

CALLISTOMIMUS PLACENS, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, with the basal joints of the elytra and the legs more flavescent; elytra testaceous but having cloudy greenish longitudinal markings along the first seven intervals, these greenish lines, which are somewhat interrupted, reach on the third and fourth intervals from near the base to slightly past the median part, they are shorter on the fifth and sixth, while on the first and second they begin at some distance from the base and reach further behind where they meet a transverse, somewhat zigzagged, evanescent band of the same colour; the head and prothorax are covered with nearly contiguous deep punctures separated by a slightly raised wall, the intervals of the deeply striate elytra are shagreened and briefly pubescent, and the pubescence is pale yellow.

The nearest South African ally of this species is *C. insuetus*, but the elytra are much less strongly shagreened, and the pattern of the elytra is different.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

TRIBE PANAGÆINI.

GEN. CRASPEDOPHORUS, Hope.

CRASPEDOPHORUS LATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, covered on the upper side with a sub-fulvescent, dense pubescence; head very rugose; prothorax three times as wide as the head, broadly dilated from the anterior angle, gradually amplified and rounded to about three-fourths of the length, where it is deeply notched, straight thence, and notched again above the basal angle which does not project beyond the top part of the incision, the outer margins are strongly reflexed, the base is slightly wider than the apex, it is covered with almost contiguous foveate punctures separated by slightly raised walls, and the two basal impressions appear very deep owing to the strongly reflexed outer margins; elytra only slightly broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, sub-parallel, punctato-striate with the intervals moderately convex but sub-tectiform in the anterior part, and having on each side two pale-yellow patches, the first one consists of four very short bands set on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth intervals, the two outer ones are slightly longer than the two inner, and their base is on a level with the anterior part of the latter, the posterior patch consists of five coalescing bands extending from the third to the eighth stria, the median band projecting for half its length beyond the anterior margin of the patch and being proportionally shorter in the posterior; epipleural fold and abdomen punctate, pectus foveate-punctate, the whole under side pubescent, ventral segments not crenulated on their front margin.

This species will be easily recognised by the extremely broad prothorax.

Length 16 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

CRASPEDOPHORUS MERUS, n. sp.

Black, shining; head rugose; prothorax twice as broad as the head, dilated from the rounded anterior angle, gradually amplified and rounded to nearly three-fourths of the length where it is broadest, deeply sinuate there but not notched, nearly straight thence and slightly notched at the base the angle of which projects visibly, it is strongly scrobiculate, the outer margins are strongly reflexed, and the base is slightly wider than the apex; elytra oblong, punctate-striate with the intervals convex, tectiform, very closely

punctured, and having on each side three short ante-median pale yellow bands situated on the third, fifth, and seventh intervals, the outer band being one-third longer than the other two, and a supra-apical patch consisting of five coalescent, also short bands extending from the third to the eighth, the second and third bands project beyond the base of the others and are proportionately shorter anteriorly, the third and fifth bands are of nearly the same length, the first one is the shortest; sculpture and vestiture of the under side normal; abdominal segments not crenulated on their front margin.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ – $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7–8 mm.

The shape of the prothorax is not unlike that of *C. (Episcomus) pretiosus*, Chaud., but it is more amplified in the anterior part, and the outer margins are more strongly reflexed; the patches of the elytra are quite different from those of *C. pretiosus*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE STOMINI.

GEN. DISPHERICUS, Waterh.

DISPHERICUS RHODESIANUS, n. sp.

Black, shining, glabrous; ultimate antennal joints, somewhat rusty brown; palpi brown; head and prothorax impunctate, the former with the two frontal sulci very deep, the latter ampliate ovate with the median longitudinal impressed line very plain and as deep as the supra-lateral one; elytra ovate, very convex, deeply striate, the striæ closely but not deeply punctate, and the intervals strongly convex, sub-rectiform, and smooth.

Very closely allied to *D. sulcostriatus*, Fairm., which it closely resembles, but in the latter, which is also larger, the median longitudinal impressed line on the prothorax is hardly distinct, whereas in *D. rhodesianus* it is as deep as the supra-lateral one and quite conspicuous.

Length 7–8 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE PLATYSMATINI.

GEN. ABACETUS, Dej.

A². Prothorax, elytra, and legs glabrous; striæ of elytra impunctate.

B². Inner spur of anterior tibiæ bi- or tri-cuspid.

Tarsi pluri-sulcate.

A. auspicatus ; *A. rector*.

B¹. Inner spur of anterior tibiæ simple.

a⁴. Tarsi pluri-sulcate.

b². Fifth joint of hind tarsi glabrous underneath.

A. emeritus ; *A. diversus* ; *A. lautus* ; *A. dilucidus* ; *A. minus* ; *A. jucundulus* ;

A. servitulus.

a³. Tarsi sulcate on each side only.

b². Fifth joint of hind tarsi glabrous underneath.

A. malvernensis.

a². Tarsi sulcate outwardly only.

b². Fifth joint of hind tarsi glabrous underneath.

A. vertagus.

b¹. Fifth joint of hind tarsi setulose underneath.

A. optimus ; *A. clarus*.

a¹. Tarsi not sulcate.

b². Fifth joint of hind tarsi not setulose underneath.

A. discrepans ; *A. evulsus* ; *A. shilouvatus* ; *A. inopinus* ; *A. effulgens*.

A⁴. Prothorax, elytra, and legs villose ; striæ of elytra punctate.

a¹. Tarsi not sulcate.

A. jubatulus ; *A. pilosulus*.

ABACETUS AUSPICATUS, n. sp.

Black, shining, the base of the four first joints of antennæ narrowly rufescent at the base, palpi piceous or piceous-red ; frontal impressions deep ; prothorax regularly arcuate laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, and slanting thence to the posterior angle which projects as a minute tooth, the outer margin is narrowly reflexed from apex to base, the juxta-marginal sulcus is fairly deep, but slightly narrower as it approaches the outer angle of the base which is plainly narrower than the apex and narrowly grooved along the margin, the two basal impressions are long and deep, the median basal part between these two impressions is plainly punctulate, the well-marked median longitudinal line is plainly deepened in the basal part, the disk, which is broadest across the median part, is very little convex in the anterior, and the sides of the posterior are not reflexed ; elytra oblong, twice as long as the prothorax, with the shoulders slightly curving and aculeate, deeply striate with the intervals raised but not tectiform, the third with the setigerous puncture about median ; pro- and metasternum

smooth, metasternal episterna narrow and very long; inner spur of anterior tibiæ bifid, but with a slight spine underneath, posterior tibiæ deeply tri-sulcate; hind tarsi also tri-sulcate, fifth joint not setulose underneath in the male, which has also a single setigerous puncture on each side of the last abdominal segment.

This species is allied to *A. nigrinus*, Boh., in which the inner spur of the anterior tibiæ are also bifid, but it is larger and somewhat more massive, and in the two male examples which I have seen the intervals of the elytra are plainly more convex than in *A. nigrinus*, where they are plane, and the curve of the humeral part is more elongated in the last-named species.

Length 11–12 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). Natal (Durban).

ABACETUS VEXATOR, n. sp.

Black, shiny, antennæ black with the three basal joints piceous; frontal impressions deep, somewhat broad, the sulcus arcuate; prothorax ampliato-arcuate for two-thirds of the length, and widest across the median part, narrowed in the third posterior part, but not sinuate, although the sharp basal angle projects, the outer margin is finely reflexed, the lateral sulcus is narrow, but deep, and reaches close to the posterior pore, and is continued thence along the base so as to meet the basal sulcus which is situated nearer to the outer margin than to the median longitudinal part, the basal space between the two sulci bears a few nearly obliterated punctures, the sides of the posterior part are not depressed; elytra oblong, as broad slightly past the humeral part as the prothorax at its widest point, the impunctate striæ are deep, the intervals convex, and the setigerous pore on the third interval is median; last abdominal segments with two setigerous punctures (σ), metasternum and episterna faintly aciculate, metasternal episterna longer than broad; inner spur of anterior tibiæ thick, somewhat blunt and slightly cuspid on each side at the base; hind tarsi plurisulcate.

Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Upper Limpopo). A. W. Eriksson.

ABACETUS EMERITUS, Péring.,

Ann. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 1898, p. 359.

Black, shiny, palpi sub-rufescent; the three basal antennal joints and the tarsi piceous; frontal impressions somewhat broad and

reaching the anterior setigerous pore; prothorax as broad as long, arcuate laterally from apex to base, but broader in the anterior than in the posterior part where it is not sinuate, but the basal angle is sharp, and projects, the outer margin is reflexed, the lateral sulcus is narrow and reaches from the anterior angle to the basal pore and is not continued along the basal margin to the basal longitudinal sulcus, the space along the base between the sulci and the median longitudinal line is impunctate, the anterior part of the disk which is broadest across the median part is slightly convex and the sides of the posterior are not depressed or reflexed laterally; elytra oblong, narrower than the base of the prothorax but with the humeral part slanting, the impunctate striae are deep and the intervals plane, the puncture on the third interval is about median; the under side is smooth; the episterna only slightly longer than broad, the last abdominal segment has four setigerous punctures (♀); the hind tibiae are tri-sulcate, and so are the hind and intermediate tarsi.

Not unlike some species of *Melanodes*.

Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

My previous description of this species was somewhat faulty.

ABACETUS DIVERSUS, n. sp.

Black, very shiny, the two basal antennal joints, the palpi, the extreme edge of the lateral marginal fold and the legs more or less deeply piceous-red; frontal impressions somewhat slender, arcuate; prothorax longer than broad, moderately attenuated laterally from the anterior setigerous puncture to the sharp anterior angle, sub-parallel from the setigerous puncture to the outer basal angle, yet slightly sinuate at about two-thirds of the length, the posterior angle is sharp but does not project, the marginal fold is reflexed, the sulcus is not deep and disappears almost in the posterior part at about two-thirds of the length, then starts again near the posterior setigerous puncture and runs along the straight base, which is wider than the apex, as far as the somewhat long, narrow, slightly arcuate basal sulci, the space between them and the median longitudinal impressed line is impunctate, and the sides of the hind part is plane; it is very little convex in front, and its greatest width is across the middle, which is, however, hardly wider than the base; elytra oblong, hardly sloping behind the sharp humeral angle, the impunctate striae are deep, and the intervals quite plane; the puncture on the third interval is situated slightly past the median part; they are slightly narrower at the base than the prothorax at its widest part;

under side impunctate, episterna not narrow, and only slightly longer than the anterior edge; last abdominal segment with two setigerous punctures in the male, four in the female; posterior tibiæ strongly tri-sulcate; hind and intermediate tarsi also pluri-sulcate, fifth joint of hind ones not selutose.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

This species is not unlike *A. lucidulus*, Boh., but the prothorax is broader and the marginal sulcus not so deep.

ABACETUS LAUTUS, n. sp.

Black, very shiny, palpi rufescent, the three basal antennal joints slightly piceous-red; frontal impressions deep, plainly arcuate; prothorax longer than broad, arcuato-ampliate from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, plainly narrowed thence and sinuated above the sharp basal angle which projects slightly, the greatest width is found at about one-third of the length, the outer margin is narrowly reflexed, the supra-marginal sulcus is fairly wide, runs from the anterior angle to the basal part, and continues alongside of it as far as the long basal sulcus which, owing to the narrowing of the posterior part, is set nearer to the margin than to the median longitudinal line, the space between the two is impunctate; elytra oblong, with the shoulders hardly slanting and the humeral angle sharp, narrower at the base than the widest point of the prothorax, but equally wide slightly past the median part, the impunctate striæ are deep and the intervals plainly tectiform; metathoracic episterna somewhat short, only slightly longer than the anterior part; last abdominal segment with two setigerous pores (σ); hind tibiæ and tarsi pluri-sulcate.

Length 10 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species is easily recognised by the elongated, sub-cordiform shape of the prothorax.

Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS DILUCIDUS, n. sp.

Black, shiny; palpi, legs, and the basal antennal joints rufescent or red, the other antennal joints slightly infuscate, outer margin of prothorax rufescent; frontal impressions slightly oblique; prothorax as broad as long, regularly but not broadly arcuate laterally, its greatest width is slightly in front of the median part, the outer

margin is sharp and slightly reflexed, the lateral sulcus wide and reaches from the apex, the angle of which is sharp but not projecting, to the somewhat indistinct hind pore, and is connected along the margin by a narrow line with the basal sulcus, which is situated slightly nearer to the outer margin than to the median longitudinal line, the interval between the basal sulcus and the median line is impunctate, and the sides of the posterior part of the disk are not depressed; elytra oblong, slightly wider than the base of the prothorax, and as broad slightly past the humeral part as the widest point of the prothorax, striæ impunctate, deep, intervals convex, the puncture on the third interval median; last abdominal segment with two or four setigerous punctures according to the sex; metasternal episterna much longer than the anterior edge; hind tarsi pluri-sulcate.

Allied to *A. pavoninus*, but smaller, and the prothorax is less amplified laterally.

Length 8-9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS MIMUS, n. sp.

The description of *A. dilucidus* suits the present species, except that the sides of the prothorax are depressed in the basal part between the basal sulcus and the outer angle, which is sharp, but does not project, the basal sulcus is equi-distant from the outer margin and from the median longitudinal line, and the space between the two is finely and very closely punctulate (♀), the prothorax is also slightly wider at the base.

Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS JUCUNDULUS, n. sp.

Intermediate in shape and in the sculpture of the prothorax between *A. dilucidus* and *A. mimus*; from the former it differs by the colour, which is plainly iridescent, especially the elytra, the shape of the prothorax is the same, but the space between the median longitudinal line and the basal sulcus is sparsely punctulate, the punctures being denser along the sulcus, whereas in *A. dilucidus* this space is plainly impunctate; from *A. mimus* it differs in the prothorax being slightly narrower towards the base, and in the basal space between the longitudinal line and the basal sulcus being

sparsely instead of closely punctate, and in not having the sides of the posterior part depressed (♀).

Length 8 mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS SERVITULUS, n. sp.

Black, with the three basal joints of the antennæ reddish, the joints are infusate, the anterior legs are more reddish than the intermediate and posterior ones, which are piceous; the elytra have a slight iridescent sheen; frontal impressions somewhat short, arcuate; prothorax as long as broad, widest at about the median part, arcuate-ampliate laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, and sloping thence without sinuation to the outer basal angle, which is sharp, but not projecting, the outer margin is slightly piceous-red, plainly reflexed, the lateral sulcus runs from the apical to the basal angle, and is continued as an occasionally faint, impressed line reaching the basal sulcus the base of which is situated nearer the outer margin than to the median impressed line, the supra-basal space between the two is closely punctulate, the posterior part of the sides is not depressed; elytra oblong, intervals convex with the striæ impunctate, the setigerous puncture of the third interval median; last abdominal segment bi- or quadri-setigerous according to sexes; the sides of the segments, the metasternum and the metasternal episterna are plainly punctate, the latter are longer externally than the anterior border; posterior tarsi pluri-sulcate; fifth joint glabrous underneath.

The general facies is not unlike that of *A. clarus*, which belongs to another group of the genus, but the posterior part of the prothorax is straighter, and not sinuate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS MALVERNENSIS, n. sp.

Black, very shiny with the palpi, the legs and the three basal antennal joints red, the other antennal joints are rufescent; head with the frontal impressions short, narrow but deep, and arcuate; prothorax longer than broad, slightly arcuate laterally from the anterior angle to nearly the median part, sub-diagonally attenuated thence to the base, the sharp angle of which projects slightly, making the part of the outer margin adjoining it appear as if slightly sinuated immediately above it, the lateral margin is sharp, slightly reflexed,

the sulcus is narrow and reaches from the anterior angle to the hind pore and is not continued along the base, the space between the median part and the basal sulcus is much broader than between the sulcus and the outer margin, and is finely and closely punctate, the interspace between the two basal sulci is plane, whereas that between the outer margin and the basal sulcus follows the slight convexity of the disk which is broadest slightly before the median part; elytra oblong, with the shoulders not much sloping, slightly wider below the shoulders than the prothorax, the impunctate striae are deep, and the intervals very plainly convex, the puncture on the side of the third interval is almost median; last abdominal segment with the two normal punctures (σ); metasternum and episterna punctulate, metasternal episterna long; the three basal joints of the hind tarsi are sulcate on each side, and the basal one has a few very short setae on each side in the male.

Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

Not unlike *A. natalensis*, which however belongs to a different group, but with the prothorax less amplified laterally and straighter in the posterior part. This species is probably very closely allied to if not identical with *A. rufipalpis*, Chaud., which I know from the description only, but the median basal part of the prothorax is finely punctate, and de Chaudoir does not mention this character.

ABACETUS OPTIMUS, n. sp.

Black, shining iridescent, antennae, palpi and legs reddish; frontal sulci arcuate; prothorax broader than long, and widest across past one-third of the length, strongly arcuate laterally for two-thirds of the length, narrowed thence but not sinuated above the hind angle which is sharply angular, the reflexed margin is sharp, the lateral sulcus deep, reaching the hind setigerous puncture and continued along the base as a deep line reaching the basal sulcus which is separated from the median longitudinal line by an impunctate space slightly wider than that separating it from the outer margin, the sides of the posterior part are not depressed; elytra oblong, as wide behind the sloping shoulders as the prothorax, the impunctate striae are deep, the intervals moderately convex, the setigerous pore on the third interval is situated past the median part; metasternal episterna long; the hind tibiae are not sulcate inwardly, and only the first joint of the hind tarsi is sulcate outwardly, the fifth joint is slightly setulose underneath.

This species is not unlike *A. natalensis*, but differs by the colour of the legs, and the wider prothorax which is also less cordiform. In *A. natalensis* the hind tibiæ are plainly grooved inwardly.

Length 7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), G. A. K. Marshall. Natal (Isipingo), C. N. Barker.

ABACETUS CLARUS, n. sp.

Black, very shiny, slightly iridescent; palpi and legs reddish, antennæ rufescent with the three basal joints plainly reddish; frontal impressions narrow, but deep and arcuate; prothorax as broad at its widest part as long, arcuately amplified laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, attenuated obliquely thence to the sharp, very little projecting basal angle which is covered by the setigerous pore, the outer margin is sharp and slightly reflexed, the sulcus is very plain, and of equal width from the apex to close to the hind pore, and is not continued along the base only as a very faint impressed line, the basal sulci are normal and set nearer to the outer margin than to the median longitudinal line, and the space between the two is clearly impunctate, the anterior part of the disk which is at its widest in front of the median part is slightly convex and the sides of the posterior are neither depressed nor reflexed; elytra oblong with the humeral part very little sloping, as broad slightly below the shoulders as the prothorax at its widest part, the impunctate striæ are well defined, the intervals are slightly raised, and the puncture on the third interval is nearly median; last abdominal segment with the normal four setigerous punctures (♀); hind tibiæ not grooved inwardly, posterior tarsi with the three basal joints grooved outwardly; apical joint finely setulose underneath; metasternal episterna nearly one-third longer than the anterior edge.

This species is very closely allied to *A. severini*, Tsch., a species from the Congo Free State (Boma), of which I have two types and in which the hind tarsi have the three basal joints grooved outwardly, but the posterior part of the prothorax is more constricted laterally and therefore more cordiform, and the episterna are slightly longer.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). Rev. H. Junod.

ABACETUS VERTAGUS, n. sp.

Black with the elytra iridescent, the palpi, the three basal joints of antennæ and also the basal part of the fourth are rufo-flavescent,

the others black, and the antennæ are long and somewhat slender, the femora are slightly fuscous, the tibiæ and tarsi flavescent; the frontal impressions are not deep, and the short sulcus is arcuate; prothorax as broad as long, arcuate laterally from the angle of the anterior part which is nearly straight to about four-fifths of the length where it is slightly narrowed but not sinuate, its greatest width being across the median part, the basal outer angle is sharp, the outer margin slightly reflexed, the lateral sulcus narrow and continued at the base as far as the basal sulcus which is set close to the outer margin, the space between the two basal sulci is numerously punctulate, but the number of punctures vary in some examples, there is no impressed arcuate line in the anterior part of the disk and the sides of the posterior part are not depressed nor reflexed; elytra oblong with the shoulders slightly rounded and broader than the prothorax at its widest part, the impunctate striæ are moderately deep, the intervals plane, the puncture on the side of the third interval is median, and the edge of the outer margin and also the epipleural fold are flavescent as in some species of *Stenolophus*; under side impunctate, metasternal episterna narrow, much longer than broad; posterior tibiæ not deeply sulcate inwardly, first and second joints of hind tarsi sulcate outwardly, fifth joint glabrous underneath.

I know of no South African species with which this species can be compared.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

ABACETUS DISCREPANS, n. sp.

Black, shiny, the elytra have a faint bronze tinge, the three basal joints of the antennæ are reddish, but the third one is somewhat infuscate, the other joints are deeply fuscate, the femora also, the tibiæ are lighter than the femora, and the tarsi, especially the anterior ones, are flavescent; frontal sulci moderately long, arcuate; prothorax a little narrower at the base than at the apex, not much amplified laterally, but regularly arcuate for two-thirds of the length, and oblique thence as far as the basal angle which projects, the lateral sulcus is connected along the base with the deep basal sulcus which is situated nearer to the outer angle than to the median longitudinal line, and the space between these two basal sulci is sparsely punctate, the sides of the posterior part are not depressed; elytra oblong, broader slightly past the not much rounded shoulders

than the prothorax at its widest part, the impunctate striæ are deep, the intervals moderately convex, the puncture on the side of the third interval is situated slightly in front of the median part, under-side impunctate, metasternal episterna longer than broad; the sulci of the hind tibiæ are plain, without being very deep, the hind tarsi are not sulcate, and the fifth joint is glabrous underneath; last abdominal segment with two or four setigerous punctures according to the sex.

This species resembles *A. pygmæus*, Bohem., which is, however, metallic green with the legs red, but the prothorax is not so much narrowed behind, nor is it sinuate above the basal angle.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{5}$ –2 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

ABACETUS EVULSUS, n. sp.

Bronze-green, slightly less green on the elytra than on the prothorax; femora infuscate, tibiæ flavescent except at apex and base, antennæ black with the three basal joints red; frontal sulci as in the preceding species; prothorax cordate, amplified laterally, constricted and slightly sinuate in the posterior part, but with the base very little narrower than the apex, the lateral sulcus is narrow and connected with the basal one by a still narrower impressed line, but is otherwise as in *A. discrepans*; the elytra are oblong, the intervals plane, the puncture on the side of the third interval is ante-median; the under side and legs are as in *A. discrepans*.

The nearest ally of this species is *A. pygmæus*, Boh., but the prothorax is more amplified laterally, the intervals of the elytra are quite plane, and the puncture on the third interval is situated only slightly past the first third of the length, instead of being about median as in *A. pygmæus*.

Length 5–5½ mm.; width 2–2¼ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

ABACETUS SHILOUVANUS, n. sp.

Blackish-bronze with the three basal joints of the antennæ red, the other joints are deep fuscous; the femora almost black, the tibiæ and tarsi flavescent; the head and prothorax are as in *A. evulsus*, but the elytra are more elongated, the humeral part is less rounded, and not wider past the shoulder than the prothorax at its widest point, they are also slightly sinuate laterally, the striæ are deep, the

intervals quite plane and the third one bears no puncture; under side and tarsi as in the two preceding species.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). Rev. H. A. Junod.

ABACETUS INOPINUS, n. sp.

Black, shiny, slightly iridescent, antennæ and legs rufescent, posterior part of elytra also rufescent; frontal sulci not deep, arcuate; prothorax as broad as long, gradually arcuate laterally from the slightly rounded anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, obliquely narrowed thence to the sharp, projecting posterior angle, the lateral sulcus abuts almost on to the basal one which is set close to the outer angle, and the basal space between the two sulci is deeply punctate, the sides of the posterior part are not depressed; elytra oblong with the humeral part rounded, as wide at the shoulders as the prothorax at its widest point, the impunctate striæ are deep, the intervals moderately raised, the puncture on the third interval is slightly ante-median, and the posterior part of the convexity is rufescent; the hind tibiæ are very weakly grooved, the hind tarsi are not sulcate, the last joint is glabrous; the under side is smooth and the metasternal episterna longer than broad.

Length 6 mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS EFFULGENS, n. sp.

Light bronze, shiny on the upper part, bronze-black on the under-side; antennæ black with the basal joint red and the two following fuscous-red, femora fuscous-red, tibiæ red; frontal sulcus somewhat long, oblique; prothorax as broad as long, amplified and rounded laterally for two-thirds of the length, and slightly sub-obliquely narrowed and sinuate in the posterior part the outer angle of which is sharp and slightly projecting, the base itself is slightly wider than the anterior margin, the lateral sulcus is deep and connected along the base with the basal one which is set somewhat close to the outer angle, the space between the two basal sulci is very closely punctate; elytra oblong, very little rounded at the shoulders, not wider than the prothorax at its broadest point, the impunctate striæ are moderately deep, the intervals plane, the strong puncture on the third interval is about median, and there is a slight longitudinal median impression on the two first intervals; the under side is impunctate, the metasternal episterna are longer than broad; the

hind tibiæ are hardly sulcate laterally, the hind tarsi are not sulcate, and the fifth joint is glabrous.

A distinct species.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS JUBATULUS, n. sp.

Ferruginous, with the antennæ sub-rufescent, and the legs flavescent, the former are long; the frontal impressions are long and the sulcus not arcuate, the sides of the head are punctulate; the prothorax and elytra are depressed, the former is rounded laterally but not amplified from the sharp anterior angle to two-thirds of the length and gradually narrowed thence to the very sharp and strongly projecting basal angle, the base is narrower than the apex, the outer margin is finely reflexed, the lateral sulcus is deep and has a series of closely set punctures bearing each a long seta, but is not connected with the basal sulcus which is very lateral, the median marginal part of the base is finely grooved, and the basal space between the two sulci bears a few deep punctures; elytra oblong, depressed, slightly wider at the base than the prothorax at its broadest part, the striæ are finely punctate and the intervals raised, the setigerous puncture on the third interval is situated past the median part, and the outer margin of the elytra has a fringe of closely set, flavous hairs; the whole under side is closely punctate, the punctures on the abdominal segment are fine and closely set, and each one is strictly setigerous, those on the pectus are broader, deeper and not setigerous, the metathoracic punctulate episterna are longer than broad; the legs and tarsi are pubescent, the hind tibiæ not sulcate inwardly, the hind tarsi are not visibly sulcate, and the fifth joint is setulose underneath; the last abdominal segment bears two or four setigerous punctures according to the sex.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

ABACETUS PILOSULUS, n. sp.

Ferruginous brown, antennæ and legs sub-flavescent; frontal sulci long, sides of the head finely punctate; prothorax very little arcuate in front, moderately amplified laterally for about two-thirds of the length, obliquely narrowed thence, but without any sinuation, to the outer basal angle which is very sharp and projects conspicuously, the lateral sulcus bears a series of closely set punctures bearing each

a long seta and is similar in shape and sculpture to *A. jubatulus*; the elytra, however, are not depressed as in the latter species and the convexity in the posterior part is very well marked, the striæ are slightly more finely punctulate and the intervals a little more sharply convex, the puncture on the third interval which in *A. jubatulus* is situated at about two-thirds of the length is set at a short distance only of the median part in *A. pilosulus*, but the fringe of hairs along the margin and the pubescence of the under side and legs are the same in both species.

I have seen only one female example of this species, which differs also from *A. pilosulus* in having slightly shorter and thicker antennæ.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Lower Unkomas). C. N. Barker.

TRIBE PLATYNINI.

GEN. PLATYNUS, Bon.

PLATYNUS (MEGALONYCHUS) UMTALIANUS, n. sp.

Black with the head shiny but the prothorax and elytra sub-opaque, palpi, basal joint of antennæ and femora pale flavescens, tibiæ slightly infuscate; head impunctate; prothorax equally amplified laterally in the anterior and posterior parts, very slightly angular in the middle, this angle is slightly sharper in the male than in the female, the margin is strongly reflexed all round, the sides of the posterior part are somewhat depressed, the median longitudinal impression is very well defined, and the whole surface is very closely shagreened; elytra oblong for three-fourths of the length, and sub-acuminate thence towards the apex which is strongly sinuate, they are punctato-striate with the intervals slightly convex in the male, planer in the female, and closely aciculate, the three punctures on the third interval are well defined, and the sutural angle is very sharp.

Not unlike *P. latipennis*, Boh., but the prothorax is not so broadly amplified, and the surface is more plainly shagreened.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.; width 5 – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

PLATYNUS (ANCHOMENUS) INSUETUS, n. sp.

Black, shiny, labrum, palpi, antennæ, outer margin of prothorax and legs flavescens; head impunctate; prothorax amplified laterally

in the middle which is slightly angular, the posterior part is slightly more oblique than the anterior, and the very strongly recurved margin seems more highly raised in the posterior part owing to the great depression of the sides, the median part of the disk is smooth, but the sides are broadly and deeply punctured, the base has also a broad band of punctures, but the anterior part is only slightly punctulate, and the posterior angles are not very sharp; elytra oblong, with the sutural angle sharp, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals convex, the third has one anterior and one median puncture: the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male are slightly sulcate outwardly.

This species is very closely allied to *P. crenato-striatus*; the general facies is the same, but all the joints of the antennæ are flavescens, and the punctures in the striæ are not so deep, nor are the intervals quite so much raised.

Length 10–11½ mm.; width 4–4½ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

PLATYNUS (ANCHOMENUS) EMERITUS, n. sp.

Black, very shiny, especially the elytra; palpi, the basal joint of antennæ, the legs and the extreme edge of the prothorax and of the elytra flavescens; head impunctate; prothorax shaped as in *P. insuetus* and *P. crenato-striatus*, that is to say slightly narrower laterally in the posterior than in the anterior part and with the posterior angles not very sharp; the sides and base are also broadly punctured with the median part of the disk smooth, but these punctures are somewhat more closely set; the elytra are oblong with the sutural angle moderately sharp, punctato-striate, and the intervals quite plane, the third interval has one anterior and one median puncture; the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male are not sulcate laterally.

This species is also very closely allied to *P. crenato-striatus*, from which it is distinguished by the plane intervals of the elytra, and the non-sulcate joints of the anterior tarsi in the male.

Length 9½ mm.; width 3¾ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

PLATYNUS (ANCHOMENUS) INSOLITUS.

Black, very shiny; palpi and antennæ reddish, with the basal joint redder, legs flavescens; head impunctate; prothorax shaped as

in the two preceding species, that is to say, it is amplified laterally, angular in the median part with the posterior part slightly more narrowed than the anterior, the punctures cover a broader space along the sides and the base, thus restricting the smooth area, and the anterior part is nearly as widely punctured as the base, and these punctures are deeper and wider than in *P. emcritus* or *P. crenato-striatus*; the elytra are oblong, but somewhat acuminate from the third posterior part, the sutural angle being only moderately sharp; they are closely and deeply striato-punctate, the intervals are sharply tectiform, and the eighth interval as well as the marginal one are very closely and somewhat roughly punctate, the third interval has one anterior and one median puncture; the basal joint only of the anterior tarsi of the male is sulcate laterally; the episterna and the sides of the metasternum are deeply punctate; both sexes are alike.

Length 11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

PLATYNUS (ANCHOMENUS) OBSEQUIOSUS, n. sp.

Palpi, labrum and legs, extreme edge of prothorax and of elytra flavescens; antennæ with the basal and the five ultimate joints flavescens, the intermediate ones fuscous; head impunctate; prothorax amplified laterally in the middle with the posterior part slightly narrower than the anterior, and the median part hardly angular, the anterior, posterior and lateral parts are broadly covered with very closely set aciculate punctures, the median part of the disk is impunctate; the elytra are very shining and have a faint metallic tinge; they are oblong, not sub-acuminate in the posterior part, hardly broader across the humeral angles than the prothorax at its widest part, and with the shoulders not much sloping, strongly sinuate behind and with the sutural angle distinct, but not sharp, deeply punctulato-striate, with the intervals moderately convex, but sub-tectiform in the anterior part, and the third interval bears three punctures, an anterior one impinging on the third stria, a median, and a posterior one situated at about two-thirds of the length.

My example is a female. It is not unlike *P. crenato-striatus*, but the intervals of the elytra are not so costate, and as the shoulders are not so sloping, the prothorax looks broader, and the third interval bears three punctures instead of two.

Length $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

PLATYNUS (ANCHOMENUS) LATIUSCULUS, n. sp.

Black, elytra with an olivaceous-green metallic sheen, legs piceous-red with the tibiæ black, totally piceous-red, or entirely black, tarsi, palpi and the three basal joints of antennæ rufescent, the other antennal joints more or less deeply fuscous; prothorax sub-cordate, that is to say rounded and amplified from the anterior part to the median, and strongly sinuate thence to the posterior angle, posterior part of the disk very deeply depressed on each side of the base, the two posterior depressions and the sides are closely aciculato-punctate, the anterior discoidal part is impunctate; it is wider than long, and the outer margins which are slightly rufescent are strongly reflexed, especially in the posterior part; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base and with the shoulders not much rounded, parallel for half the length, then slightly amplified, and only moderately attenuated in the posterior part, with the sutural angle somewhat blunt, the intervals are plane and the striæ finely punctate, the third interval bears in the anterior part a puncture situated almost on the third stria, and a post median one impinging on the second stria; the abdomen and median part of the metasternum are ferruginous and impunctate, the lateral part of the latter and the episterna are closely punctate; the two sexes are alike, and the anterior tarsal joints are not sulcate in the male.

Resembles *P. natalensis*, Boh., but has a still broader facies.

Length 9-10½ mm; width 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali, Salisbury). A. Bodong; G. A. K. Marshall.

GAZANUS, n. gen.

Mentum with a sharp median tooth, ligula very long, narrow, gradually widening towards the truncated apex, carinate longitudinally, paraglossæ not disunited from it, but longer, palpigers very long, inner lobe of maxillæ strongly falcate, densely bristly inwardly; palpi very long, last joint sub-fusiform, not acuminate at the tip; mandibles long, arcuate, plainly projecting beyond the labium; head elongated and with a long neck, lateral setæ of *Platynini*; antennæ long and with the joints 4th-11th compressed and broadly dilated somewhat in the manner of *Piezia* in the *Graphipterini*; prothorax strongly cordiform with the posterior angles sharply reflexed; elytra narrow, oblong, sub-pedunculate at the base, moderately sinuate behind, striate, the intervals with a series of equi-distant punctures; underside and legs as in *Anchomenus*.

GAZANUS ELEGANS, n. sp.

Bronze black, very shiny; the palpi, the three basal joints of antennæ and the legs are pale flavescent, but the anterior part of the femora and the tarsi are infusate; head deeply impressed longitudinally along the antennal ridge, impunctate on the centre and neck; prothorax strongly cordate with the outer margins plainly reflexed, especially the part forming the basal angle which is very acute, the median part of the disk is somewhat convex and hardly punctate, but the depressed lateral, anterior and posterior parts are sub-foveolato punctate, the basal part is especially rugose; scutellum punctate; elytra oblong, moderately sinuate in the posterior part, narrowly striate, the striæ extremely closely punctate, intervals plane and having each a row of elongated punctures separated from each other by a space nearly equal to their own diameter, and bearing each a somewhat long, erect black hair; underside glabrous like the head and prothorax; the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi are not grooved laterally, but the posterior ones are.

Length 9-9½ mm.; width 3-3½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

FAMILY PAUSSIDÆ.

GEN. HYLOTORUS, Dalm.

HYLOTORUS SEBAKUANUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, moderately shining; head as broad as long, highly convex in the anterior part, and having there a deep triangular impression continued into a longitudinal sulcus reaching to beyond the raised part behind the ocelli, which are very minute, the head is plainly angular laterally and the eyes have a very prominent keel underneath, the antennæ are strongly cultriform and as long as the head which is not narrowed behind the eyes; prothorax only slightly longer than the head, very deeply constricted laterally, being really bi-partite, and deeply, although narrowly, excavated, the anterior part is sub-cylindrical, and very much more raised than the posterior, which is excavated in the manner of many species of *Paussus* and faintly tuberculate laterally; elytra sub-parallel, slightly wider at the truncate apex than across the base, faintly aciculate and glabrous; femora swollen, tibiæ broadly dilated.

Length 4 mm.; width 1½ mm.

This species is at once distinguished from *H. hottentotus*, Westw.,

and *H. blanchardi*, Raffr., of which I have co-types, and also from *H. bucephalus*, Gyllh., as figured by Westwood, by the smaller size, the much longer antennæ, which resemble very closely those of *Paussus granulatus*, Westw., and especially by the bi-partite prothorax.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

FAMILY STAPHYLINIDÆ.

TRIBE ALEOCHARINI.

GEN. MYRMEDONIA, Erichs.

A². Antennal joints strongly compressed laterally.

Group of *M. REICHERTI*, Brauns.

termitobia; *termitophila*; *compransor*; *simplex*; *gravidula*.

A¹. Antennal joints not strongly compressed laterally.

B². Second abdominal segment of male armed with two spines

Group of *M. DISPAR*, Boh.

uncinata; *procar*; *puncticollis*.

B¹. Second abdominal segment of male simple.

C². Prothorax plainly impressed laterally along the outer margin.

Group of *M. LONGICORNIS*, Boh.

nima; *capicola*; *illotula*; *jucunda*; *gentilis*; *hirtella*.

C¹. Prothorax not impressed laterally.

conifera; *constritata*; *anthracina*; *gracilicornis*.

MYRMEDONIA TERMITOBLA, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, with the head black, and the lateral posterior part of the elytra fuscous, clypeus, palpi, legs, and antennæ testaceous-red; last joint of labial maxillary palpi very densely pubescent; frontal part bi-impressed, sparsely granular, and with a few scattered, short flavescent hairs; antennæ long, first joint flail-like, not compressed, second obconical, all the others except the apical one are of the same length, being nearly twice as long as broad, slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, flatly compressed longitudinally on each side for two-thirds of their length but dilated at the

apex, the compressed part is divided into two by a slight ridge, and if seen laterally it looks exactly like a sharp wedge, the last joint is one-third longer than the penultimate, compressed at both ends, but bulging in the centre, roundly elongated at the tip, all the joints are very briefly pubescent and bristly; prothorax sub-quadrate, narrower behind than in front, truncate in the anterior part, somewhat arcuate along the base and with both angles rounded, depressed laterally along the outer margins, plane in the disk, and having a distinct median longitudinal impressed line culminating in a transverse one in the median part of the base, the surface is extremely finely aciculate and covered with equi-distant, minute, very briefly setigerous granules, divided by an interval slightly wider than their own diameter; scutellum short, triangular; elytra broader and a little longer than the prothorax, and also granular, clothed with a flavescent, dense appressed pubescence; abdomen shiny, the four basal segments impunctate, and the second inermous in the male, the fifth segment is briefly pubescent on the apical part, and the last one somewhat roughly punctate and densely pubescent in the male, equally pubescent but less roughly punctate in the female, under side and legs closely punctate, densely pubescent; basal joint of hind tarsi very little longer than the second.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ –9 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Found in a Termite's nest.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

Most of the species in which the intermediate antennal joints are shaped as in the present species have been met with in Termites' nests.

MYRMEDONIA TERMITOPHILA, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, with the head and clypeus, the elytra, with the exception of the base, and the dorsal part of the three penultimate abdominal segments fuscous, the three basal joints of the antennæ are rufescent, the others clothed with a chestnut-brown pubescence; head quadrate, sparsely punctulate, each puncture bearing a very minute hair, there is a very conspicuous tubercle between the two antennal basal joints, which are very long and swollen at tip, the second is short, the third long, slender at the base, triangularly dilated at the tip, the fourth to tenth are sharply conical, longer than broad at apex, except the two penultimate ones, and the last is as long as the two preceding taken together, oblong, but moderately acuminate at the tip, all these joints are compressed in the manner of *M. termitobia* but less strongly, and more angular outwardly at

tip than inwardly, they are equally bristly; prothorax sloping slightly on each side in the anterior part, narrower across the straight base than across the apex, with the sides straight and the fore and hind angles rounded, the upper sides are not much depressed, the median impressed line is distinct in the posterior part only of the disk, which is sparsely punctulate and pubescent; scutellum triangular, well developed; elytra wider at the base than the prothorax at its broadest part, more densely punctate and with the flavescence pubescence somewhat longer than on the prothorax; abdominal segments impunctate and glabrous on the upper side except the last segment, which is pubescent, in the male the second one is broadly laminate and is produced as two parallel spines, each equi-distant from the sides and from the middle and reaching only the median part of the length of the third segment, in the female (?) this lamina is equally developed, but straight and simple, and in the male the penultimate segment has a median, not much raised longitudinal keel; under side and legs pubescent; the two apical abdominal segments are infusate, and the basal joint of the hind tarsi much longer than the second.

Length 7 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

Found in a Termite's nest.

MYRMEDONIA COMPRANSOR, n. sp.

Male: Labrum, prothorax, antennæ, the three basal segments of the abdomen rufescent, head black, elytra deep fuscous, with the suture and a broad triangular humeral patch reddish, legs flavo-rufescent; frontal part with a conspicuous longitudinal, very highly raised keel, the head is very short behind the eyes and sparingly punctulate and pubescent, the long antennæ could reach the apex of the prothorax, they are shaped as in *M. termitobia*, but the compressed joints are not as elongated or as narrowed at the base, and are thus more regularly triangular, they are also not quite so compressed, but equally pubescent and with long bristles at apex; prothorax nearly as broad as long, sinuate laterally in the posterior part, the angles are rounded, the base is slightly more arcuate than the anterior margin, the sides of the discoidal part are very little depressed, the disk very slightly convex, the median line plain in the hind part, and it is minutely punctured and very briefly pubescent; elytra broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, slightly amplified laterally behind, more deeply punctured than the prothorax, and

with the pubescence longer ; upper side of abdomen glabrous, except the last segment, shiny, impunctate, the second segment bears two short spines on the edge of the straight lamina, each one equi-distant from the outer side and the median part, on the third segment there is a lateral, small tubercle, and four small, and granule-like, set two by two, in the middle of the sixth, the last one is pubescent and has at the apex a broad and deep cupuliform impression.

This species is easily distinguished from all the South African ones by the extraordinary longitudinal keel, or laminate tubercle of the frontal part, and the cupuliform impression of the last segment of the male.

Length 9 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA SIMPLEX, n. sp.

Head black, with the labrum piceous, prothorax red ; elytra black, with the basal part narrowly rufescent, abdomen black, with the two basal abdominal segments rufescent, legs flavescent, antennæ chestnut-brown, with the three basal joints flavescent and of the normal shape, 4-9 sharply conical, compressed at the base, slightly longer than broad, 9-10 of equal width and length, 11 hardly longer than 9 and 10 taken together, slightly narrower and oblong, frontal part with an anterior, strongly convex protuberance, punctulate and briefly pubescent ; prothorax longer than broad, slightly sinuate laterally, narrower at base than apex with both angles rounded, the sides are not depressed, the discoidal part is slightly convex, the very briefly pubescent punctures are not very closely set, the median longitudinal line is obliterated, and there is a small, round impression in the centre of the base ; upper part of abdominal segments glabrous, shiny, except the last one which is pubescent, the three penultimate ones have a marginal row of five setigerous punctures, and the second segment is simple.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle). E. Hunt.

MYRMEDONIA UNCINATA (Fauv. *in litt.*), n. sp.

Male: Testaceous-red, or occasionally pale testaceous, fifth and sixth abdominal segments fuscous, frontal part of head black, and with a conspicuous compressed tubercle in the anterior part, vertex finely punctulate and briefly pubescent ; antennæ long, reaching to about the median part of the elytra, first joint long, flail-like, second

shorter than the third, which is slender at the base and triangularly dilated at the apex, fourth to tenth obconical, the fourth and fifth are slightly more triangular than the others, but all are slightly broader than long, and not closely set, eleventh slightly longer than the two preceding taken together, slightly narrower, sub-oblong, and slightly tapering from the base to the rounded apex; prothorax slightly sloping on each side towards the rounded anterior angle, the sides are plainly sinuate, the basal part, the angles of which are also rounded, is nearly straight, the disk is hardly convex, but the sides are depressed along the outer margins, the median impressed longitudinal line is distinct, the punctuation is very close, and the pubescence very short; elytra wider than the prothorax at the shoulders, a little amplified in the posterior part, the punctures are deeper than those on the prothorax, and the pubescence seemingly denser, abdominal segments glabrous and impunctate, the second one is produced into a lamina, the apical edge of which is straight, and the angles produced into two sharp parallel spines varying in length and reaching either the apical margin of the third or of the fourth segment, on the penultimate segment are a few faint, minute tubercles, the apical one is not tuberculate, and it is slightly emarginate in the centre, with the angles sharp.

Differs from *M. dispar*, Boh., by the obconical instead of transverse intermediate antennal joints, the impunctate abdomen, and the shape and sculpture of the two ultimate abdominal segments.

Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Knysna). L. Péringuey.

MYRMEDONIA PROCAX, n. sp.

Male: Testaceous-yellow, with the head and the fourth and fifth abdominal segments black, antennæ, with the exception of the three basal joints, chestnut-brown; head with a broad transverse depression, sub-carinate on the vertex, and having a conspicuous round sub-rufescent prominence between the antennæ, moderately produced behind the large eyes, sparingly punctulate and briefly pubescent; antennæ hardly longer than the head and prothorax taken together, the joints 3-9 are strongly transverse, being twice as broad as long, not closely set, briefly pubescent and setulose, the last one is not quite as long as the three preceding taken together; prothorax as long as broad, with the anterior and posterior angles moderately rounded, hardly sinuate laterally, deeply but not closely punctured, sparingly pubescent, not impressed laterally along the base, but

having a fairly distinct median longitudinal impressed line; elytra as deeply punctured as the prothorax, but the punctures are more closely set and the pubescence is denser; upper side of abdominal segments glabrous, very closely and deeply punctate, the apical margin of the second segment is laminate with the angles produced into an arcuate spine reaching the apical margin of the third segment, the ultimate one bears four small tubercles.

This species differs from *M. uncinata* in the still shorter antennæ, the intermediate joints of which are also more transverse, the prothorax nearly straight laterally, and the deeply punctate surface of the upper side of the abdominal segments.

Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Malvern). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

This species is not unlike *M. terminata*, Boh., but more massive. the intermediate antennal joints are wider in proportion to their length and not set so close to each other as in *M. terminata*, the second abdominal segment of which is simple in the male.

MYRMEDONIA PUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Male: Testaceous-red, with the upper side of the abdomen somewhat ferruginous, head fuscous, elytra with a sutural, broadly triangular, light fuscous patch, antennæ ferruginous, with the exception of the three basal joints which are rufescent, frontal part convex in the anterior part, very plainly impressed in the vertex, very little prolonged behind the eyes; antennæ reaching to about the median part of the prothorax, the three basal joints are normal, fourth and fifth obconical, sixth to tenth transverse, sub-moniliform, set somewhat close to each other, eleventh equal in length to the two preceding taken together, slightly tapering but not acuminate at the tip, those joints are densely pubescent and setulose; prothorax plainly narrower in the posterior than in the anterior part, with the outer angles rounded, the hind ones more broadly than the anterior, sides slightly sinuate laterally towards the posterior angle, somewhat convex in the centre not depressed laterally, glabrous, extremely finely aciculate but also punctulate, the punctures fine and somewhat broadly separated, and in addition to these there are on each side two conspicuous setigerous pores, the sub-median is situated nearer the outer margin than the centre of the disk, the other is situated slightly past the centre, but nearer to it than to the outer margin; elytra broader than the prothorax, sparingly punctulate as in the prothorax, very sparsely pubescent, and

having each two rows of four puncture-like pores, one along the suture, the other close to the declivous part of the sides, and two or three scattered punctures on the disk, these punctures are somewhat indistinct; scutellum very small; upper side of abdomen glabrous, very finely aciculate, and having on each segment two transverse rows of five broad setigerous punctures, the second segment is not sinuate at apex, and is provided with two sharp incurved spines reaching only the median part of the third segment, the apical segment has two series of elongated tubercles.

Length 7 mm.; width $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab. ? Southern Rhodesia.

This species is easily distinguished by the setigerous pores on the prothorax and on the upper side of the abdomen.

MYRMEDONIA MIMA, n. sp.

Male: Straw-colour, shiny, very briefly pubescent, head darker, frontal part bulging in the anterior part and having a very broad, round depression on the vertex, sparingly punctulate and briefly pubescent; antennæ reaching the apical part of the elytra, second joint two-thirds the length of the third, fourth to tenth nearly as long as broad but in the shape of a broadly truncate cone, and fitting closely to each other, eleventh almost as long as the two taken together, they are briefly pubescent but not setulose at the tip; prothorax slightly broader than long, with the anterior and posterior angles rounded, slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, nearly straight laterally, deeply depressed obliquely along the outer margin, narrowly transversely along the base and having also a broad central impression on the disk, this latter, however, may be accidental, and moderately closely punctulate; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, truncate at the apex, the punctures are similar to those of the prothorax, and the pubescence is alike; the first four abdominal segments are glabrous and impunctate, and the second simple, the fifth is punctulate laterally and also along the apical margin, and has on each side a longitudinal groove edged by a keel, the last one is pubescent and has an apical impression.

This species is closely allied to *M. longicornis*, Boh., described from a female example; the main difference consists in the shape of the antennal joints, which are much shorter, broader, and closely set; they resemble more those of *M. proluxa*, Boh., which is, however, a different species.

Length 5 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Male : Frontal part, elytra and antennæ with the exception of the three basal joints black, prothorax and legs reddish-brown ; in some examples, however, the elytra and the intermediate antennal joints are lighter, the frontal part only is black, and the abdominal segments deeply infuscate ; frontal part not depressed or impressed ; antennæ long and somewhat robust, but not reaching quite the apex of the elytra, the second joint is almost as long as the third, the others are conical, as broad at the apex as long, the ultimate one is only moderately acuminate and not as long as the two preceding ones taken together ; prothorax transverse and with the base only slightly wider than the apex, the anterior angle is not much rounded, and the posterior is quite plain, there is a moderately deep longitudinal supra-marginal lateral impression on the posterior part, a narrow transverse one along the base, and an impunctate median longitudinal line with a small, faint, round impression on each side in the median part, the rest of the surface is not closely punctulate and is slightly pubescent ; elytra slightly broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, more closely punctate and much more densely pubescent ; upper part of the abdominal segments shiny, but punctulate along the apical margin and sides, each puncture bearing a grey appressed hair, the second segment is simple, but the penultimate one has a supra-lateral deep groove on each side.

Length 4-5 mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch). L. Péringuey.

MYRMEDONIA GENTILIS, n. sp.

Male : Head very shiny, sparsely pubescent, elytra and abdomen, with the exception of the two basal segments, black, antennæ, thorax, legs, and the two basal abdominal segments flavo-rufescent ; frontal part with a strong prominence in the anterior part and a deep, round occipital pit, indistinctly punctate, the punctures scattered and bearing a long, appressed greyish hair ; antennæ reaching almost the apical angle of the elytra, second joint as long as the third, fourth to ninth slightly conical and almost as long as broad, tenth transverse, eleventh somewhat short, being only twice as long as the penultimate, all these joints are not set close to each other, they are finely pubescent and briefly setulose at apex ; prothorax broader than long, and plainly narrower at the base than at the apex, the anterior angles are normally rounded, but the posterior ones are distinctly acuminate and dentiform and the base arcuate,

the outer sides are sinuate behind, the lateral part of the disk is depressed, there is a broad basal impression with a median impressed line above the base, and the surface is finely and remotely punctulate, each puncture bearing a long greyish hair; elytra punctulate like the prothorax but the pubescence is longer; abdominal segments shiny, glabrous, except the last one, which is pubescent, second one simple.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA JUCUNDA, n. sp.

Reddish, with the frontal part, a broadly triangular patch extending from the shoulders of the elytra to the apex of the suture, and the four alternate abdominal segments black, it is clothed all over with a dense greyish pubescence; frontal part simple in both sexes, deeply but not very closely punctate; antennæ reaching beyond the humeral part of the elytra, second joint shorter by one-third than the third, all the others are obconical and increase gradually in width, the two penultimate ones being transverse, and the last one not as long as these two taken together, the intermediate joints from the fourth to the tenth inclusive are ferruginous, but the apical one is as reddish as the three basal ones; prothorax broader than long, broadly rounded laterally in front, slightly sinuate in the posterior part, the outer angles of which are plainly sharp, the disk is impressed obliquely laterally, and deeply so in the centre of the base which is arcuate, this impression is continued as a longitudinal impressed line, which disappears however in front, the surface is very deeply and closely punctate; elytra plainly broader at the shoulders than the prothorax at its widest part, covered with deep, somewhat scabrose punctures, which are slightly denser in the sutural dorsal part than on the sides; all the abdominal segments are very closely and deeply punctate and briefly pubescent, the second segment is simple in the male, but the last one is broadly excavated at the apex.

Length 5 mm.: width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Dunbrody, Enon). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

MYRMEDONIA GRAVIDULA, n. sp.

Testaceous-yellow, with the head infuscate, clothed on the head, prothorax and elytra with a short, dense, appressed flavescens pubescence, head with a conical elevation in the anterior part of the frontal part which is punctulate, and the pubescence is not quite

so dense in the occipital part as on the prothorax; antennæ long, first joint flail-like, second and third long, conical, fourth to tenth short, obconical, as broad across the apex as long, ultimate joint a little longer than the two together, oblong, and compressed, all the joints are densely and very briefly pubescent, and without bristly hairs; prothorax broader than long with both the anterior and posterior angles rounded, and the sides slightly amplified, more deeply arcuate along the base than in the anterior part, depressed along the outer discoidal part, especially behind, moderately plane on the disk, and with only a faint impressed, median longitudinal line, and without any distinct transverse impression above the base; scutellum triangular, short; elytra slightly narrower at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, and longer with the shoulders more rounded than the outer apical margin, closely punctulate; abdominal segments sparingly punctulate and sparsely pubescent, but having a series of distinct setigerous punctures along the apical margin, ultimate one simple, truncate; under side and legs densely pubescent; hind tarsi very long, basal joint nearly twice as long as the second.

Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

MYRMEDONIA ILLOTULA, n. sp.

Testaceous-yellow, with the frontal part and the five penultimate abdominal segments black, antennal joints with the exception of the three basal ones, sub-ferruginous; elytra with a broad but somewhat faint apical fuscous patch; frontal part simple, space between the antennæ very slightly raised, punctuation and pubescence very scattered; antennæ reaching almost to the apex of the elytra, somewhat robust, the intermediate joints are broadly conical, short, being slightly wider at the tip than long, and set moderately close, the ultimate one is not longer than the two preceding taken together; prothorax broader than long, with the sides sinuate and the posterior angle not rounded, the anterior one being only slightly so, the base is narrower than the apex and more arcuate, there is a juxta marginal longitudinal impression on each side of the posterior part, and a small transverse impression along the base, the posterior part of the lateral margins seems reflexed owing to the adjoining lateral impression, and the surface is briefly but densely pubescent; the elytra are deeply and closely punctate and densely pubescent; the surface of the upper part of the abdominal segments is almost

glabrous and sparingly punctulate except the last one which is densely hairy, and the second segment is simple.

This species is not unlike in general appearance a minute example of *M. gravidula*, but the shape of the prothorax is quite different.

Length 4 mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA HIRTELLA, n. sp.

Straw-colour, with the antennæ and the frontal part more darkly flavescent; frontal part with a transverse impression in front of the antennæ, and a broadly triangular tubercle between them, the eyes are very large, the surface is very sparsely punctulate and pubescent; antennæ very long and massive considering the size of the insect, second joint one-fourth shorter than the third, fourth to ninth in the shape of a broadly truncate cone, slightly wider at apex than at base, set close to each other, eleventh as long as the two preceding ones taken together, these joints are very briefly pubescent, but not setulose at the apex; prothorax broader than long, and with the anterior and posterior parts conspicuously broadly rounded, there is a deep, broad depression extending along the outer sides and continued along the base, and on the surface are scattered long, bristle-like setæ; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, and much more so at the apex where they are somewhat arcuately truncate, on the surface are scattered a few punctures bearing a long, partly decumbent whitish bristle; the basal five segments of the abdomen are sparsely punctulate, each puncture bearing a minute hair and on the sides are long black upright bristles which are also found on the lateral part of the abdomen, these bristles are more numerous on the sixth segment, and they are whitish and more setuliform on the last one.

A very distinct species.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab. ? Natal.

MYRMEDONIA CONIFERA (Fauv. *in litt.*), n. sp.

Male: Frontal part black, labrum, the three basal antennal joints and the legs rufo-flavescent, prothorax rufescent, elytra reddish-brown, abdomen testaceous with the three penultimate segments black, antennal joints other than the three basal rusty-brown, but the apical part of the last is flavescent; frontal part with a large tubercle above the epistoma, but with the occipital part not im-

pressed, it is very finely aciculate, sparingly punctulate, and bears a few short hairs; antennæ reaching to about the median part of the elytra; second joint half the length of the third, fourth to tenth subquadrate being slightly wider than long, well separated from each other, not increasing much in width, eleventh oblong-acuminate, as long as the two preceding taken together, briefly pubescent, and only moderately setulose at tip; prothorax as broad as long, slightly sinuate laterally, with the posterior angles rounded, but less broadly than the anterior, very faintly impressed laterally but not along the base, and having a plain median longitudinal line, the surface is very finely aciculate, and bears somewhat remote briefly setigerous punctures; elytra plainly wider at apex than at base where they are slightly wider than the prothorax at its widest part, very finely aciculate and having also setigerous punctures divided from each other by an interval equal to twice their diameter; abdominal segments shiny and glabrous on the upper side except the last one which is punctulate and pubescent, the fourth and fifth segments have, however, a double row of four setigerous punctures.

Length 4-4½ mm.; width 1½ mm.

In colour this species resembles *M. simplex*, but it is smaller, and the shape of the antennal joints differs greatly.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA CONSTRIATA, n. sp.

Female? Completely fuscous-black with the exception of the palpi, labrum, the three basal antennal joints and the legs, the other joints of the antennæ are rusty-brown, but the apical joint is flavescens at tip; and the prothorax has a faint tinge of piceous-red; longer than the preceding species, but differing in colour only; the shape of the antennal joints is identical, the frontal part has also an anterior tubercle, the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is the same.

This may prove to be the female of *M. conifera*.

Length 7 mm.; width 1¾ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

MYRMEDONIA ANTHRACINA, (Fauv. *in litt.*), n. sp.

Black with the antennæ and the tarsi dark rusty-brown, almost fuscous, head, prothorax and elytra clothed with a plainly visible greyish pubescence; frontal part simple, head deeply punctate,

and greatly produced behind the eyes; antennæ reaching beyond the humeral part of the elytra and somewhat massive, the second joint is only slightly shorter than the third, the fourth quadrate, the fifth to ninth almost quadrate, transverse, the tenth is more transverse than the preceding ones, all of them are well separated from each other, and the last one is not equal in length to the two penultimate taken together; the prothorax is longer than broad, slightly sinuate laterally in the posterior part, the base is arcuate and narrower than the apex, the posterior angles are not as rounded as the anterior, the posterior lateral margin is not impressed, there is a basal transverse impression, and the surface is very deeply and closely punctate, the punctures being divided by a space equal to their diameter; elytra more closely punctured than the prothorax, and more densely pubescent; upper part of abdominal segments glabrous, except for a marginal series of remote setigerous punctures, and shiny, except the last one which is scabrose punctate in the male and somewhat pubescent; third segment of male simple.

Length 5 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town). L. Péringuey.

MYRMEDONIA GRACILICORNIS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax testaceous-red, elytra testaceous-red or partly infusate, abdomen ferruginous with the two abdominal segments black, antennæ light ferruginous with the three basal joints and the legs flavescens; frontal part of male slightly depressed in the anterior part of the vertex, the impression edged by a slight transverse keel between the point of insertion of the antennæ, simple in the female, deeply but not closely punctate on the occipital part, but not in the anterior, and somewhat densely pubescent; antennæ long, reaching nearly the apex of the elytra, second joint one-third shorter than the third, fourth to fifth elongate, slender, sixth to eighth conical, ninth sub-quadrate, tenth transverse, broader than ninth, eleventh sub-pyriform, sharply acuminate, slightly longer than the two preceding ones taken together, the five ultimate joints are not set close to each other, and they are all setulose at apex, the setæ being long; prothorax as long as broad, narrower at the base than at the apex, plainly sinuate laterally in the posterior part the angles of which are as broadly rounded as the anterior, the outer sides are not depressed, but there is a transverse impression above the base, and the surface is deeply but not closely punctate, and pubescent; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base,

slightly amplified at apex and with the punctures similar to those of the prothorax, but deeper and with the pubescence longer; abdominal segments impressed transversely along the base and punctulate there, the penultimate one is not so impressed but is punctulate along the base and on the sides, and the last one is punctulate and pubescent all over. This species differs from the other South African ones known to me by the slenderer four intermediate antennal joints.

Length 5-5½ mm.; width 1¼ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Dunbrody). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

FAMILY SCARABÆIDÆ.

TRIBE COPRINI.

GEN. ONTHOPHAGUS, Latr.

ONTHOPHAGUS PLACENS, n. sp.

Male: Black, very shiny, glabrous on the upper side, but with the epipleural fold punctulate and with a few fulvous hairs, prosternum hairy, legs sparingly hairy, clypeus semicircular but broadly although not deeply emarginate in front, strongly plicate transversely, separated from the frontal part by a transverse, not much raised keel extending from one gena to another, far in front of the eyes, frontal part produced into a long, sharp horn sloping backwards, triangularly laminate for half the length, slender and acute thence; genæ wide, upper part of the eyes very narrow; prothorax with a marginal fold all round, quite rounded laterally behind, impunctate and with the median part depressed from the anterior margin to two-thirds of the length; elytra shorter than the prothorax, punctate-striate with the intervals plane and impunctate; pygidium much broader than long, faintly punctulate, glabrous; sides of the metasternum and episterna with scattered piligerous punctures; abdomen punctulate laterally along the edge of the segments, femora with only a few setigerous punctures; anterior femora tridentate outwardly and not distinctly serrate above the teeth, inner spur of anterior tibiæ strongly bent inwardly at tip.

Length 10 mm.; width 6¼ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

This species is very distinct.

ONTHOPHAGUS PRÆTORTUS, n. sp.

Dark coppery-bronze, very little shiny, antennæ dark bronze with the club black; clypeus semi-circular, but slightly obtuse in front and with the margin very slightly reflexed, deeply punctate with the punctures coalescing along the margin, deeply depressed in the central part in front of a highly raised transverse clypeal lamina which is slightly arcuate but produced on each side into a sharp, projecting angular process, and situated between the median part of the eyes, there is no frontal carinule; prothorax deeply sinuate laterally behind and with the posterior angles distinct, highly convex, retuse in front, bi-impressed in the middle of the anterior part, the two impressions surmounted by a small but very distinct tubercle, and having in the centre a very deeply emarginate, almost bi-tuberculate ridge, it is covered with very closely set scabrose punctures in the median part of the disk, and with granules on the other parts of the surface, and clothed with a very short, silky, whitish pubescence, the base is plainly grooved, and the edge of the margin has a series of punctures; elytra not wider than the prothorax at its broadest part, striæ narrow and shallow, intervals plane, closely punctured and pubescent; pygidium nearly as broad as long, covered with broad, deep, nearly equi-distant punctures, and clothed with a dense greyish-white silky pubescence; under side moderately pubescent; inner spur of anterior tibiæ long, the basal part is directed inwardly almost at right angles with the apex of the tibia, and then curves strongly outwards.

Allied to *O. dispar*, but different in colour and sculpture; the shape of the inner spur of the anterior tibiæ of the male is very singular, and unlike that of any other species of *Onthophagus* known to me.

Length 7-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

ONTHOPHAGUS DECEDENS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax light bronze, moderately shiny, the latter with a flavescens lateral patch, broad in the anterior part, narrower behind and not reaching the posterior angle, the elytra are light testaceous with the striæ fuscous, pygidium and pectus bronze, the legs sub-testaceous, and the abdomen darker than the pectus; it is covered with a short, very dense greyish pubescence longer in the posterior part of the elytra, and very long and silky on the pygidium; clypeus slightly elongated, rounded in front with the anterior margin reflexed, covered with deep, transverse setigerous punctures separated

by raised, irregular folds, in the male the scabrose-punctate frontal part is produced from the raised frontal suture into a triangular lamina dividing at the tip into two divaricating sharp horns, and having a short triangular tooth in the centre, the two teeth barely reach the height of the anterior part of the prothorax, the median anterior part of which is sub-vertical and impunctate along the base and also on each side of the declivity, but otherwise covered all over with very closely set granules denser and smaller on the centre of the disk than on the sides, the upper part of the anterior declivity is simple, in shape the prothorax is slightly broader than long, finely carinate along the base and the posterior angles are rounded; in the female the clypeus is less semicircular, the clypeal suture is arcuate and sharply carinate, the frontal part closely granular, and there is a slightly arcuate lamina-like ridge with sharp outer angles situated between the eyes but stopping at some distance from them; the anterior part of the prothorax is not as highly raised as in the male and is therefore proportionately less declivous, but it is plainly bituberculate; the intervals of the elytra are plane and very closely punctured; the closely punctate pygidium is nearly as broad as long in both sexes; in the male the inner spur of the anterior tibiae is nearly straight, but it is slightly inflexed inwardly at tip in the female.

Mons. d'Orbigny informs me that this species is moderately closely allied to *O. pictipoder*, D'Orb., but that the armature of the head is very different; he thinks, however, that his *O. pictipoder* was described from female examples.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

ONTHOPHAGUS SERENUS, n. sp.

Black, shiny, with extremely minute hairs in the punctures of the head and prothorax, hardly pubescent underneath, club of antennae black; clypeus deeply incised in front, and with the angles very sharp and reflexed, genae triangular, projecting, there is no distinct clypeal suture or keel, but a slight carinate elevation reaching the two genae, the frontal part is simple, but there is a distinct, oblique supra-ocular ridge (σ); the prothorax is broader than long, rounded laterally, the outer margins are not highly carinate and the base has no distinct fold, the surface is covered with sub-contiguous cicatricose punctures, coarser on the sides than on the disk; elytra longer than the prothorax with the striae distinct and the plane intervals finely granulose; pygidium broader than long, very closely punctulate, and

glabrous; inner spur of anterior tibiæ curved inwards at apex, in both sexes, but that of the male is thicker.

This species is allied to *O. lacustris*, Har., and *O. discretus*, Pér., but it differs in the incised clypeus, and also in having the intervals on the elytra normally granulose instead of being longitudinally shagreened as in the former, or sub-scabrose-punctate as in the last named species.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4-4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe; Enkeldoorn). D. Dods; J. F. ffolliot Darling.

ONTHOPAGUS RHYNCHOPHORUS, n. sp.

Male: Black, moderately shiny, with extremely minute hairs in the punctures of the head, prothorax and elytra; antennal club reddish-brown; clypeus parabolic but produced in the centre into a sub-quadrate, strongly reflexed laminate process projecting far beyond the margin, the genæ are rounded, there are no traces of clypeal suture, but in the frontal part there is a very slightly raised, short, transverse fold interrupted in the centre, and situate midway between the eyes, and ending far from them, the greater part of the clypeal area is transversely folded, and the rest of the surface, as also of the frontal part, is deeply and closely punctate; prothorax broader than long, simple, without any basal fold, covered with moderately deep punctures, slightly elongated and divided on the median discoidal part by intervals about equal to their diameter, but larger and more cicatricose on the sides; elytra longer than the prothorax, finely striate with the intervals plane, and having each three or two series of fine punctures; pygidium closely punctulate, glabrous, broader than long, and with a basal marginal fold; inner spur of anterior tibiæ nearly straight, with the point slightly slanting inwards, but not hooked.

Length 8 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

Mons. d'Orbigny informs me that this species is somewhat allied to *O. rostratus*, Orb., which differs, however, by the shape of the prothorax, as well as by the sculpture.

GEN. MILICHUS, Péring.

MILICHUS RHODESIANUS, n. sp.

Male: Light bronze, briefly pubescent, not much shiny, maculated irregularly with darker bronze on the prothorax which has in addition three bright shiny patches in the anterior part at the top of the

declivity; the elytra are occasionally testaceous, irregularly tessellated with bronze, antennal club flavescens; clypeus produced diagonally laterally, deeply and broadly emarginate in front, with the angles of the emargination distinct, but not sharply reflexed, the first clypeal carina is triangular, sharply raised, and the median longitudinal keel is very short and does not connect the first clypeal one with the highly raised, sub-arcuate second clypeal carina which overhangs slightly the clypeus, and reaches on each side the inner angle of the genæ the anterior margin of which is also carinate, but not as highly, and along the base of the frontal part there is an interrupted slightly raised line with occasionally a minute tubercle in the centre above it; prothorax declivous in front in the male, not carinate above the declivity but having on each side of it a depression edged by a short, transverse ridge set above the shiny space, it is not much amplified laterally, although it is broader than long, the hind angles are rounded, the basal margin has no fold, it is covered in the median discoidal part by deep, round punctures, the slightly raised intervals of which are very narrow, these punctures are slightly wider on the sides than on the disk; elytra longer than the prothorax and about equally broad, plainly striate with the intervals nearly plane and filled with closely set granules; pygidium nearly as broad as long, deeply and closely punctate, the intervals separating the punctures forming a sort of reticulation near the basal part; metasternum very closely punctate; inner spur of anterior tibiæ nearly straight.

This species differs from *M. apicalis*, Fahr., chiefly by the more highly raised and retuse prothorax.

Length 6-7 mm.; width 4-4½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

Mons. d'Orbigny (Annal. Soc. Ent. France, 1902, p. 20) does not consider that the genus *Milichus* should be retained, even as a sub-genus, although admitting that the two species then known should form a small group of the *Onthophagus*, near *Caccobius*. I cannot agree with him, however reluctantly, because the presence of a clypeal carina running parallel to the margin in addition to the normal clypeal keel, a character unknown in the endless number of species of the genus *Onthophagus*, is certainly more important than the fact of the anterior tibiæ being truncate at the apex, turning an *Onthophagus* into a *Caccobius*, or if the body is entirely glabrous into a *Cacconemus*, &c. The presence of additional clypeal carinæ has proved of great value in the classification of the *Sericinæ* and *Melolonthinæ*, and has, according to my views, too much importance not to be taken into account.

GEN. DIASTELLOPALPUS, Lansb.

DIASTELLOPALPUS ORBIGNYI, n. sp.

Male: Black, shiny, almost glabrous on the upper side, pectus, legs and under side of prothorax clothed with fulvous hairs, pygidium and abdominal segments with shorter sub-flavescent ones; antennæ yellow with the exception of the three basal joints which are piceous-red; clypeus broadly arcuate in front with the margin entire and reflexed, genæ hardly prominent, in the centre, in a line with the suture at the junction of the genæ there is a high, laminate, sharply and broadly triangular keel the moderately rounded basal angles of which are continued towards the frontal part as a sloping ridge set at right angles with the clypeal carina and partly enclosing two deep impressions the separating wall of which is continued as a short median ridge reaching almost a transverse high laminate ridge set on the vertex, truncate at both ends, reaching the median part of the eyes and longer therefore than the clypeal which is widely separated from the genæ; the surface of the clypeus is strongly transversely plicate, the frontal part and the genæ roughly punctate; the prothorax is broader than long, almost vertical in front, and with the anterior angles much produced, deeply excavated on each side, *Copris*-like, while the central part of the apex projects as a broadly triangular ridge the outer angles of which are continued vertically also as a sharp ridge strongly dentate towards its median part, the lateral anterior excavation has a sharp, short tooth on the outer part, close to the lateral smooth impression; the two lateral anterior excavations, and also the median space edged by the two vertical ridges are sparingly and not deeply punctate, on the upper part the anterior projection is granular, the sides scabrose, the posterior median part is not closely punctate, and the long, hind depression along the sides and part of the carinate base is faintly punctate, there is no median smooth longitudinal line; elytra shorter than the prothorax and equally broad at their widest part, plainly striate, intervals deeply and closely punctate, each puncture bearing a very minute black hair, alternate intervals wider than the others; pygidium longer than broad, covered with punctures similar to those on the elytra, but bearing each a much longer and fulvous hair.

Mons. d'Orbigny informs me that this species comes very near *D. tridepressus*, Orb., but differs by the more shiny upper side, the very short setose hairs on the elytra, the clypeal carina curving behind at each end, and the frontal part with a depression on each

side of the angle thus produced, the prothorax with the anterior upper ledge angular in the centre, and the two vertical carinae separating the three excavations of the anterior part dentate in the middle.

Length 23 mm.; width 15 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Gasaland and Umtali). G. A. K. Marshall; A. Bodong.

FAMILY PTINIDÆ.

GEN. PTINUS, Linn.

PTINUS ELEGANS, n. sp.

Black, with the legs, the under side, the head, and the sides of the prothorax covered with a cretaceous squamose indumentum which on the elytra form three transverse bands bi-sinuate on each side, a sub-basal, a post-median and an apical one, extending from side to side, the two former unite sometimes in the median dorsal part, and the inner part of the antennæ is sprinkled with similar scales; head impunctate and having a fine longitudinal median sulcus; antennæ robust, briefly setulose, basal joint somewhat thick, a little obliquely truncate outwardly at tip, second set in the obliquely truncate part, and a little smaller than the following which are gradually lengthening, the ninth however not being much longer than the third; the two apical ones are missing in my example; prothorax short, transversely impressed in the anterior part, with the anterior margin raised and the transverse impression deeply and irregularly pitted; in the centre are two very high longitudinal ridges sloping in front, truncate behind and reaching past the middle, the broad, smooth sulcus walled by the vertical ridges is continued as a triangular smooth space reaching the base, and edged on each side by two slightly reddish carunculate tubercles, this basal part is constricted, and the outer angle is sharp and projects outwardly; the outer part of the two ridges which are very briefly and sparingly setulose is smooth, and the sides in front of the lateral tubercles have a few granules; scutellum squamose; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, rounded behind and with the humeral angles very distinctly raised, they have deep striæ filled with almost foveolate punctures divided by tectiform very briefly setulose intervals.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Isipongo). C. N. Barker.

FAMILY TENEBRIONIDÆ.

TRIBE ADESMIINI.

GEN. ADESMIA, Fish.

ADESMIA (MACROPODA) KHOIKOINA, n. sp.

Black, shining, sub-spherical, elytra abruptly dehiscent and acuminate behind; head closely punctate in the anterior part and much less closely on the vertex; prothorax twice as broad as long, impunctate on the discoidal part, but with a few punctures on the sides, the flavous fringe of hairs in the anterior part is extremely short; elytra globose from the base to two-thirds of the length, almost declivous there and aculeate behind, the median anterior part of the disk is smooth, but it is sparsely dotted thence with round tubercles with smooth intervals, the sub-serrate outer margin has close to it a row of similar tubercles not in the least connected with the serration, epipleura with very faint traces of obsolete tuberculated impressions; legs moderately long, rugose, basal abdominal segments and part of the pectus strongly plicate longitudinally.

Shape of *A. orata*, Oliv. its closer ally, and of *A. goryi*, Sol. which is, however, less convex in the anterior part of the elytra, but distinguished from both by the entirely smooth and impunctate intervals separating the sparsely dotted tubercles of the elytra.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 8 – $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Great Namaqualand. (Stockholm Museum.)

ADESMIA (MACROPODA) DAMARA, n. sp.

Black, sub-opaque; head coarsely scrobiculate and having three very deep and broad longitudinal grooves; prothorax almost twice as broad as long, straight laterally and with the anterior angles projecting conspicuously beyond the straight anterior margin, plane and very coarsely scrobiculate; elytra very broadly ampliato-ovate, very little convex in the posterior part except at the declivity which is abrupt, covered with broad, deep scrobiculate foveæ equal in width in the dorsal part and separated by somewhat sharp yet finely granulate walls, these granules are more conspicuous in the declivous part where the foveæ are shallower; under side and legs roughly scrobiculato-punctate.

Allied to *A. (Macrop.) scrobipennis*, Haag. but larger, the head in

the latter has not the three conspicuous longitudinal furrows, the prothorax is rounded laterally, and the anterior angles are not conspicuously projecting as in *A. damara*; the serobiculate foveæ are of nearly the same pattern, but they are more regular in *A. damara* and the dividing walls are granulose, which is not the case in *A. scrobipennis*.

Length 20 mm.; width 11 mm.

Hab. Damaraland. (Stockholm Museum.)

ADESMIA (ONYMACHRYS) LASKERI, n. sp.

Black, shining, anterior margin of prothorax with a conspicuous band of yellowish-white hairs; body elongato-ovate, one-third wider in the female than in the male, legs piceous-red; head punctulate; prothorax one-third wider than long, straight laterally, but wider at the base than at apex in the female, and sparingly aciculate; elytra elongato-ovate, and in the female ampliatio-ovate, half wider across the median part than across the base in the male, and once and a half in the female, convex in the anterior part, dehiscent from the middle to the apex where they are acuminate, briefly granular and with three granular costules obliterated, however, in the posterior declivity, the granules or minute tubercles are not coalescing; under side with the normal plication; legs very long, very slender.

This species is very different from any of its South African congeners. It is more slender, in spite of the ampliation of the elytra across the median part; the sculpture of the latter part is similar to that of *A. (Onym.) tenuigranata*, Fairm.; this latter species is, however, much more globose.

I propose to name this species after its captor, the late Dr. Lasker, who lost his life by drowning near the very place where he discovered it.

Length 9-12 mm.; width 5-7 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Angra Pequena).

STENOCARA JURGATRIX, n. sp.

Female: Black, shining, prothorax with a very narrow fringe of silky white pubescence, head with an impression on each side near the antennal crest, and a central and deeper frontal one, covered with deep, elongated punctures; prothorax narrowed in the anterior part and much broader in the posterior, with the sides hardly ampliatio, nearly equal in length to the width across the apical, but much shorter than across the basal part, sparsely punctulate;

elytra strongly amplified and dilated in the centre, moderately convex in the anterior part, strongly dehiscent from past the median and quite declivous at the apex, on each side are three rows of sharp, conical, closely set tubercles, including the juxta-marginal one, and three alternate rows of smaller yet equally sharp ones the first of which is between the suture and the first dorsal row, the suture is also sharply tuberculate from the median part to the apex and the outer margin very strongly serrate, the epipleural fold is foveolate and the intervals between all the dorsal rows are sprinkled with sharp granules; legs long, slender; under side as in all the other species of *Stenocara*.

The nearest ally of *S. jurgatrix* is *S. longipes*, but the elytra are much more broadly amplified and more depressed than in that species, the tubercles of the three higher dorsal rows as well as of those of the intervening ones are much sharper, much more closely set, and therefore much more numerous.

Length 15 mm.; width $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Namaqualand (Ograbies). R. Trimen.

TRIBE ASIDINI.

HÆMUS, n. gen.

Mentum long, one-third longer than broad, slightly rounded laterally at apex, emarginate, deeply impressed on each side, labial palpi inserted on the inner face, but the two apical joints project beyond the edge of the mentum, the last joint is sub-fusiform, broadly truncate; the two lobes of the maxillæ are stiffly bristly, last joint of the long maxillary palpi cup-shaped, broadly truncate; left mandible trifid; antennæ reaching the base of the prothorax, bristly except the four last apical joints which are briefly pubescent, joints third to seventh elongated, fourth as long as fifth and sixth taken together, seventh a little shorter than the preceding, eighth sub-conical, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh sub-turbinate, closely fitting against the tenth; labrum transverse, emarginate, epistoma incised in front, genæ strongly projecting beyond the very narrow transverse eyes; prothorax deeply incised laterally beyond the median part which is therefore strongly angular, straight along the base, with the angles sharp; no scutellum; elytra oblongo-ovate, not much convex, epipleural fold broad; legs somewhat short, not very strong, anterior tibiæ obliquely truncate outwardly, neither angular, dentate or dilated outwardly at apex, slightly emarginate inwardly towards the

apex in the male, not in the female, all the apical spurs very small, especially the posterior; tarsi bristly above and beneath, sub-cordate, basal one longer in the male than in the female.

Differs from *Machla* and *Asida* in the very elongated shape of the mentum and the much longer labial palpi which project considerably beyond the mentum, in the shape of the antennal joints, and in the absence of an outer apical tooth in the anterior tibiae.

HÆMUS CARINATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, but covered all over with an earthy coating and short, densely set, thick, bristle-like hairs, springing from each of the somewhat deep punctures; head broader than long; prothorax with the anterior angles sharp, projecting, diagonally amplified laterally from the apex to the median part, straight thence for a short distance, deeply incised there, thus forming a sharp angle, and with the posterior part straight, base also straight, discoidal part very little convex, outer sides slightly deplanated; no scutellum; elytra oblong-ovate, somewhat plane in the anterior part, dehiscent behind, very rugose, but the background is hidden by the earthy coating, except along the epipleural fold, the suture is broad, raised, and on each side are three costæ, the first and third of which reach the posterior dehiscence, but the first one is slightly longer, at some distance from the outer costa there is a small tubercle nearly equidistant from the apex and from the terminal part of the costa, the second costa is a little shorter than the other two; the under side and legs are clothed with very dense, short appressed hairs, finer than those covering the upper side.

Length 9–10 mm.; width 5–5½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE SCAURINI.

GEN. HERPISCIUS, Sol.

HERPISCIUS DAMARINUS, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, and legs chestnut-brown, elytra piceous, glabrous, moderately shining; head finely striolate from the transverse basal impression to the anterior one, and deeply punctured laterally, epistoma closely and finely punctulate; prothorax orbicular, convex but not gibbose, truncate in front and also behind, and covered with very closely set, much elongated punctures

the walls of which form a very fine longitudinal striation; scutellum very small; elytra somewhat plane in the anterior part, but strongly declivous laterally and behind, and having on each side nine highly raised, sharp carinæ, the intervals of which have a row of shallow punctures; under side and legs closely punctulate, anterior femora not dentate inwardly at middle; posterior ones not denticulate underneath.

Length $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ mm.

This species differs from *H. sommeri*, Sc \ddot{u} l., in the less gibbose prothorax and the much finer striolæ of that part of the body; the anterior femora are not dentate, nor the hind ones denticulate beneath as in *H. gracilis*, Gerst., with which *H. velox*, Fahr., might prove to be identical.

Hab. Northern Damaraland. A. W. Eriksson.

TRIBE MOLURINI.

GEN. PSAMMODES, Kirb.

PSAMMODES DISCREPANS, n. sp.

Black, only moderately shining, palpi, tarsi, and basal joints of antennæ piceous-red; head covered with equi-distant not closely set punctures; prothorax slightly broader than long, very little amplified laterally before the median part, and nearly straight from there to the posterior angles which are only slightly rounded, the base is moderately arcuate and marginate; the outer margin is sharply carinate, the anterior part is moderately convex, and the posterior one depressed, especially towards the base; the median part is covered with equi-distant, not closely set and not deep punctures, but the sides are strongly scrobiculate, the scrobiculation extending on each side to about one-sixth of the width; scutellum punctate laterally; elytra two and a half as long as the prothorax, sub-oblong-ovate, and with the shoulders very sloping, convex and gradually declivous behind, covered with closely set granules equi-distant but smaller in the posterior part than on the sides, and leaving a moderately broad, smooth, longitudinal space along the suture from the base to the posterior declivous part; legs strongly scrobiculate, especially the femora, tibiæ very briefly pubescent, tarsi clothed with fulvous, bristly short hairs; prosternum produced at apex into two strong, slightly divaricating spines; pectus scrobiculate; abdomen deeply punctured, except the basal segment which

is somewhat scrobiculate ; male with a conspicuous, fulvous median patch extending on the three basal segments.

Herr Clements Muller, to whom I submitted this species to compare it with Rutenberg's type of *P. spinisus*, writes that although the shape of the prosternum is similar, it is not *P. spinisus*, but it is closely related, and that in the latter the prothorax is much shorter, broader and less strongly sculptured, the elytra are a little narrower, and the whole surface is shining.

Length 29 mm. ; width 15 mm.

Hab. Namaqualand. Garwood Alston.

PSAMMODES DAMARINUS, n. sp.

Black, quite opaque ; head with the same sculpture as *P. discrepans* ; the prothorax is nearly of the same shape and width, but the lateral slight ampliation is more median, the lateral scrobiculation is wider, the punctures in the median dorsal part are much deeper, and the posterior angles are more rounded ; the elytra are suddenly inflated at a very short distance from the oblique shoulders and gradually attenuated from there towards the apex, the dorsal part is convex from near the base, and slopes down towards the apex from about the median part, but the lateral part is almost vertical above the depressed outer margin ; the median part of the disk is broadly smooth from the base to two-thirds of the length, and the sides are covered with small, round, not closely set tubercles extending to about half the length and turning into granules in the posterior part, the whole of the declivous part being also strewn with granules of similar size ; the prosternum and sculpture of the under side and legs are similar to those of *P. discrepans*. I do not know the male of this species ; in this sex the elytra are perhaps a little more elongate, and not so vertical laterally. Although allied to *P. discrepans*, *P. damarinus* is distinguishable by the much more deeply punctured median part of the prothorax, and the much finer and more scattered granules and tubercles on the elytra.

Length 30 mm. ; width 15½ mm.

Hab. Damaraland (no exact locality).

PSAMMODES ZOUTPANSBERGIANUS, n. sp.

Plate XIII., fig. 14.

Male : Black, with every puncture on the prothorax having in the centre a minute greyish hair, the elytra are clothed with similar but very dense hairs, leaving, however, the suture and the costæ denuded ; head covered on the anterior part with somewhat deep,

round punctures, separated by an interval equal to their diameter, labrum impunctate, densely fringed with fulvous hairs; prothorax moderately amplified and rounded laterally slightly before the anterior part, one-third broader there than long, and a little more narrowed thence towards the posterior angle which is moderately rounded, deeply sinuate along the base, anterior angles not sharp; the whole surface is covered with deep round punctures with narrow wavy intervals slightly raised in the median part of the disk, and much more irregular and more sharply raised on the sides; scutellar part scabroso-granulate; elytra elongated, twice and a half the length of the prothorax, sloping sub-diagonally laterally at the humeral part, which is not wider than the base of the prothorax, plainly sinuate, very little amplified towards the median part where it is only one-fourth wider across than the prothorax at its widest part, and very little narrowed towards the posterior part, moderately convex in the anterior, very sloping behind, and having on each side four plain, sub-granulose denuded costæ gradually diminishing in length, the juxta-marginal one being the longest, and the two juxta-sutural coalescing near the top of the posterior declivity, the outer margin is very sharp, and the intervals are filled with irregular granules; under side and legs roughly punctured, the latter with a very short, sub-fulvous hair in each puncture; the three basal abdominal segments have a broad, sub-quadrate patch of fulvous tomentum.

Length 34 mm. ; width $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. G. P. Janse.

PSAMMODES FARTUS, n. sp.

Piceous, with the suture slightly rufescent; antennæ and legs clothed with a very short, fulvescent pubescence; epistoma broadly but not deeply punctate in the anterior part only, frontal part with moderately closely set minute punctures; prothorax broadly and roundly amplified, one-third broader than long across its widest part, which is not quite in the middle, moderately convex, and finely and not closely punctulate; elytra slightly convex, ampliatio-ovate, strongly declivous behind without costæ in the anterior part, but with four longitudinal, shallow broad sulci the four intervals of which are clothed with long, densely set, greyish flavescent hairs, the three dorsal rows of hairs are shorter, the fourth ascends from near the apex to about half the length of the elytra, and between this supra-lateral row and the outer margin there are also some

more scattered but equally long hairs, the anterior discoidal part is finely and not closely punctulate and the sides are covered with very small scattered granules, the setigerous ones being larger than the others; the three basal abdominal segments are covered with nearly coalescing rough punctures and are not plicate, the punctures on the apical segments are rounder.

This species is allied to *P. batesi*, Haag., which I take to be identical with *P. ponderosus*, Fähr.; it is intermediate in shape between this species and *P. ventricosus*, Fähr., the elytra are not, however, as deeply sulcate laterally in the anterior part, and the vestiture is quite different.

Length $36\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. J. T. Janse.

PSAMMODES ILLOTUS, n. sp.

Fuscous black, with a tinge of brownish-red on the centre of the prothorax, and occasionally on the anterior part, and also a narrow reddish line along the suture, elongate-ovate; elytra briefly pubescent in the posterior part; head and prothorax shaped as in *P. ponderosus*, *P. ventricosus*, &c., the former is part obsolete punctate, the latter quite impunctate; elytra elongated, twice as broad at their widest part than across the humeral, convex but not abruptly dehiscent behind, and somewhat acuminate laterally towards the apex, the anterior part of the disk is not even aciculate, but the dehiscent part is very closely and minutely granulose, the granulation ascending obliquely along the sides to about two-thirds of the length, and some of these granules being setigerous, there is a short, greyish, flavescent, nearly appressed pubescence, as well as a faint trace of depressed furrows in the posterior part; under side and legs as in *P. fartus*, from which it differs in the more elongated, more acuminate and less abruptly declivous elytra.

Length $31\frac{1}{2}$ –35 mm.; width $16\frac{1}{2}$ – $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. J. T. Janse.

GEN. TRACHYNOTIDEUS, Péring.

TRACHYNOTIDEUS DAMARINUS, n. sp.

Fusco-ferruginous, sub-opaque, elytra with four fuscous bands on each side, head and prothorax having a minute hair in the punctures or interstices; antennæ and legs briefly hairy; head granulose from the anterior parts of the epistoma to the post ocular part, neck closely

punctate; prothorax sub-hexagonal, but the amplified lateral part is not sharply aculeate and is nearer to the apex than to the base, it is closely granular and has a plain longitudinal median smooth line reaching from the apex to long past the median part, and a much shorter one on each side of it, it is nearly as broad at the apex as it is at the base, the latter is very slightly arcuate, and the angles do not project; elytra with the shoulders very little sloping, sinuate behind the humeral angle, thence elongated, very little amplified in the median part, sharply acuminate behind, somewhat depressed in the dorsal part, which bears on each side a very highly raised keel reaching from the base to a short distance from the apex, the suture is only slightly raised, not carinate, and the outer margin is very sharp; the surface is granular, but the granules are not closely set, there are two fuscous longitudinal bands between the suture and the dorsal costa, and two more between the costa and the outer margin; legs long, slender, the three basal abdominal segments with a median not very dense fulvous pubescent patch.

This species is not unlike *Trachynotidicus (Psanmodes) angulicollis*, Haag., but the prothorax is neither so much amplified nor so much acuminate laterally, being only slightly wider there than long; the elytra are equally acuminate, but the suture is not carinate.

Length 24 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland. The type is in the Stockholm Museum.

GEN. TRACHYNOTUS, Latr.

TRACHYNOTUS RESOLUTUS, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining, head covered on the sides with whitish appressed scales, and having on the upper side scattered, short, bristle-like hairs, it is finely scrobiculate on the vertex, the impression above the epistome is very deep, there is a very plain antennal crest, the eyes are very bulging, not reniform, and have a distinct crest; the prothorax is as long as broad, sharply spinose laterally, convex, strongly shagreened, and having in each interstice a short, thick, bristle-like hair; elytra not broader at the base than the base of the prothorax, elongato-ovate, acuminate behind and having on the dorsal part a sharp keel reaching from the base to slightly past the median part, the outer margin is sharply carinate, both carinae being very briefly hairy, and the intervals are filled with rows of short, bristle-like hairs, which are greyish-flavescent and not closely set, they are not much convex in the anterior part, and they slope gradually from about the median to the apex, the epipleural fold is

aciculate; the abdomen and legs are clothed with minute appressed greyish hairs, and the legs are slightly rufescent.

The eyes in this very distinct species are rounder and more bulging than in the other species known to me.

Length 12 mm. ; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg District). Pretoria Museum.

GEN. AMIANTUS, Fähr.

AMIANTUS PUSILLUS, n. sp.

Dark-brown, covered with an earthy substance, head very roughly punctate; prothorax highly convex in the discoidal part, almost gibbose, somewhat compressed laterally and along the base, with the sides amplified and rounded in the middle, scrobiculate, with a very short hair in each scrobicule, without a median raised line, but having on each side a deep longitudinal impression edged laterally by a short, carinate wall; elytra ampliate, and having on each side four sharply carinate, yet slightly flexuose costæ, the inner one, set close to the suture, barely reaches the top of the strong posterior declivity, while the other three reach a little further down, the outer margin which is as sharply carinate as the dorsal costæ, does not reach beyond them, and is almost dentate at apex, the faintly punctate intervals have undulating transverse lines more distinct along the sides of the costæ than in the centre, and forming there alveolets; abdomen finely, but somewhat deeply punctate, punctures not closely set and bearing each a minute grey hair; sternum foveate-punctate; legs very briefly and densely pubescent.

Length 10-11 mm. ; width $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The shape of the prothorax closely resembles that of *A. haroldi*, but it has no traces of the conspicuous median raised line of the former, and the discoidal supra-lateral tubercles are more in the shape of a ridge; the elytral costæ are not strongly flexuose as in *A. haroldi*.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). A. J. T. Janse; Rev. H. Junod.

GEN. PHLIGRA, Casteln.

PHLIGRA HAMATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, densely, but very briefly pubescent and clothed with an earthy covering often hiding the teguments; head very deeply impressed transversely between the highly raised antennal keels; prothorax as long as broad, sharply angular laterally slightly before

the median part, straight thence to the basal angle, the discoidal part is raised and bears on each side a double row of high spines somewhat blunt at tip, the anterior margin, and also the base have each two spines in the middle; elytra not wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, expanding obliquely at the shoulders, ovate thence, the discoidal part is very much raised and the sides and posterior part abruptly sloping, the raised part has on each side two sharp, serrulate costæ, and the suture is also raised, the first costa does not reach beyond the median part, the second, which is edging laterally the raised discoidal part, reaches the top of the declivity, is strongly developed in the anterior part, and ends sharply in the posterior, these two costæ are united with the suture by four transverse raised lines, forming thus six deep, quadrate impressions on each side, the sloping part between the outer dorsal costa and the sharp carinate outer margin is divided into two by a very faint costule, and has very faint traces of quadrate impressions similar to the plainly visible ones of the discoidal part; under side and legs densely and very briefly pubescent.

This species is very distinct from *P. cristata*, Deg.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town). L. Péringuey.

PHLIGRA MINUTA, n. sp.

Black, covered with dense, greyish, very short, bristle-like hairs; head closely punctate, eyes bulging, and with a strongly cristate ridge, antennal keel strong; prothorax with the discoidal part somewhat raised, the outer margin is serrulate, not angular in the middle, the anterior one is very highly carinate in the anterior part, in the middle of the disk is a short, plain bifid tubercle, and there is a broad, transverse impression between this tubercle and the base which looks therefore as if it were raised, and a similar but more diagonal impression reaching the outer sides between this median tubercle and the anterior margin; elytra broader than the base of the prothorax but with the shoulders slanting and the humeral angle sharply tuberculate, elongate-ovate, acuminate behind, convex in the anterior part, and gradually dehiscent thence towards the apex, the suture is moderately raised and on each side are two rows of rounded, pubescent tubercles, the first one consists of three, the second of five or six the last of which is situated at a short distance from the apex, and the outer margin has a row of seven or eight, the humeral tubercle included.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

This species is not unlike *Echinotus* in general appearance, but is a true *Phligra*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn). D. W. F. Purcell.

TRIBE PEDININI.

GEN. ANCHOPHTHALMUS, Gerst.

ANCHOPHTHALMUS INDIGUS, n. sp.

Black, not shining; head closely punctulate; prothorax equally rounded laterally from the anterior to the posterior angle, not much amplified, one-third shorter in the greatest length than the width at the median part, posterior angles strong, curved slightly inwards, outer sides moderately deplanate with the margin not much raised, closely aciculate-punctate; scutellum punctate; elytra sub-parallel for two-thirds of the length, acuminate thence and moderately dehiscent, plane in the anterior part, finely striate with the striæ faintly punctulate in the dorsal part, but with the three lateral striæ much more plainly punctate especially in the anterior part, and with the intervals moderately convex there, with the exception of the seventh which is very highly raised in both sexes for half the length, while they are quite plane in the dorsal part, the surface is very finely aciculate, and there is a plain row of punctures along the carinate epipleural fold, from the base to about the median part; under side striolate, legs finely and closely punctulate. In the male the elytra are slightly more parallel than in the female.

Not unlike *A. dentipes*, Gerst., the elytra are, however, more acuminate than in the same sex of *A. dentipes*, and more sloping behind, the striæ are finer, and the intervals are quite plane on the dorsal part, much less raised, and without any traces of transverse punctures on the outer; but laterally the punctures, especially in the male, impinge slightly on the sides of the intervals. It is easily recognised by the seventh interval of each elytra being highly raised from the base to the median part only.

Length 17–18 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Manica). F. C. Selous.

ANCHOPHTHALMUS ALGOENSIS, n. sp.

Female: Black, somewhat shining; head closely and somewhat roughly punctulate; prothorax rounded laterally, but straighter in the posterior than in the anterior part, convex in the middle with the

sides broadly depressed and the outer margin reflexed, narrowly and somewhat finely scrobiculate-punctate; scutellum deeply punctate; elytra slightly sinuate laterally behind the humeral angle, somewhat ampliate, short, convex at about the median part, strongly dehiscence thence, highly costate with the third, fifth, and seventh costæ more raised than the others, the first and second are broader and sub-rectiform, the others very sharp, and the intervals are filled with deep, transverse foveæ impinging on the whole side of the costæ but not on the sharp, carinate part; under side striolate.

Differs from the other South African species by its shorter appearance due to the greater convexity of the elytra. It is probably closely allied to *A. clathratus*, Gerst., which I know from the description only. The intervals between the sharply carinate elytral costæ are wide, and filled with transverse foveæ even broader than in *Oxythorax clathratus*, Fähr. *Oxythorax* being identical with *Anchophthalmus*, I propose to change the specific name *clathratus* into *fahræi*.

Length 16-17 mm.; width 9-10 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Algoa Bay). J. de Coster.

ANCHOPHTHALMUS PLICIPENNIS, n. sp.

Female: Black, opaque, covered on the upper side with most minute greyish hairs; head deeply and closely punctate; prothorax nearly equally rounded laterally, the sides are not very broadly ampliate, but the margin is well raised, the discoidal part is only slightly convex and bears two faint, median impressions, it is covered with somewhat small, moderately deep punctures separated by a very narrow, irregular, only slightly raised wall; scutellum deeply punctate; elytra, slightly ampliate past the median part where they are one-fifth wider than across the base, acuminate in the posterior part, almost plane from the base to the posterior declivity, slightly convex there, and slanting thence to the apex, finely striate, but the striæ are shallow, the three first intervals are plane, the fifth and sixth are raised, the whole surface is deeply punctate and covered with irregular, wrinkle-like transverse foveate punctures, shallow in the dorsal part, deeper and more seriate on the sides, these folds are produced by the raised walls of these foveæ, and the two raised supra-lateral intervals are very plainly wavy and wider than the intervening one; under side glabrous; legs minutely hairy.

Length 13½-17 mm.; width 6½-8½ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE OPATRINI.

ANOMALIPUS MASHUNUS, n. sp.

Plate XIII., fig. 10.

Black, somewhat opaque; head and prothorax covered with round punctures separated by very narrow, plane interstices, head deeply incised above the labrum, prothorax very broadly amplified laterally in both sexes, nearly straight close to the base in the male, not so much in the female, and with the basal angle sharp but not projecting in either sex, very little convex on the disk and with the outer sides depressed, there is no smooth patch or impression on the discoidal part; elytra not wider at the shoulders than the basal part of the prothorax, slightly oblique at the humeral part in the male, nearly parallel thence to the posterior, plane above as far as the posterior declivity which is a little more convex and also less abrupt in the female than in the male, having on each side three plain, although not much raised, granular costules with four indistinct intermediate ones in the male, whereas in the female these intermediate costules are as much raised as the others, and the intervals are finely granulose; in both sexes the two basal abdominal segments are strongly striate longitudinally, and the apical one punctate; anterior tibiae of the male, broadly dilated inwardly at apex, the dilated part being deeply incised in the centre, intermediate slightly arcuate but otherwise simple, and not dentate outwardly, posterior ones simple; in the female the anterior ones are simple but more sharply dentate outwardly, and the intermediate ones have a very distinct, bifid tooth on the upper median part.

Length 19–19½ mm.; width 9½–10 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

A distinct species.

ANOMALIPUS GASANUS.

Plate XIII., fig. 9.

Male: Black with all the interstices on the upper side filled with an earthy covering; head normally incised in front and with a fairly distinct, although not deep, transverse median impression, punctures nearly contiguous laterally but divided by a sharp edge, less closely set, and with smooth intervals in the median part; prothorax gradually amplified laterally till the median part where it is rounded, and slightly more narrowed thence to the sharply aculeate but not

projecting basal angle than in the anterior part, and one-fourth wider at its broadest part than the median length, not much convex, covered with moderately deep, round punctures separated by very narrow intervals slightly raised all over, at about the median part there is on each side a round supra-marginal, distinct round impression and two elongate ones diagonally disposed on each side of the posterior part, and also a faint line-like longitudinal impression in the median part of the disk; elytra parallel and a little narrower at the base, owing to the shoulders being slightly rounded, than the non-projecting basal angle of the prothorax, one-fifth longer than broad at the posterior declivous part which is convex and plainly drawn inwards towards the apex, depressed on the dorsal and having three very much raised and sharp costæ on each side of the equally raised suture, the intervals are without traces of intermediate costules, and are finely granulose; under side and legs normally striolate and deeply punctured; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, much thickened inwardly, narrowly and sub-transversely incised under the inner angle which is obtuse and rounded, the under side is deeply and diagonally excavated, and the inner angle produced into a conspicuous, quadrate process, intermediate tibiæ also deeply excavated at apex and with the inner angles projecting; posterior ones slightly arcuate.

Length 27 mm.; width $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Much more elongated than *Anomalipus podagricus*, Pér., and without any traces of discoidal impressions on the prothorax; the elytra are much more sharply costate and have no traces of intermediate costules, the anterior tibiæ are somewhat similarly excavated underneath, but they are gradually amplified inwardly from the simple median part, the inner angle of the excavation underneath is also more quadrate.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Gazaland). G. A. K. Marshall.

ANOMALIPUS BARBERTONIENSIS, n. sp.

Black, opaque; head of the normal shape, deeply punctate; prothorax broadly amplified laterally, straight at a short distance from the base, with the hind angles sharp, moderately convex, covered with foveolate punctures separated by a very narrow, smooth interval; the disk with two irregular, smooth aerolets; elytra slightly amplified from about the median part, very convex in the posterior, plainly and regularly shagreened, and having on each side six very slightly raised costules separated by a moderately

broad interval; in the male the anterior tibiæ are slightly bent inwardly and have there a row of conspicuous, nearly equi-distant spines, and the apical inner part is elongated into a sub-horizontal blunt process pubescent at the tip, set almost at right angles with the long outer apical tooth, and not produced into a vertical spine underneath; the anterior and posterior tibiæ are simple, the intermediate ones have the usual median spine on the upper margin.

In general appearance this species is not unlike *A. dentipes*, but it is easily recognised by the faint, equally high costules of the elytra, the pubescent inner projection of the apex of the anterior tibiæ, as well as by the shape of the genital armature which is quite different from that of any other species of the genus. Female unknown.

Length 21 mm.; width 12 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Barberton). F. Bottomley.

ANOMALIPUS PAUXILLUS, n. sp.

Black, with the intervals of the elytra and the punctures filled with an earthy matter; prothorax broadly amplified, sinuate near the basal angle, covered with nearly contiguous round punctures and having in the centre of the disk two round impressions, and also an arcuate one on each side equi-distant between the outer margin and the discoidal impression; elytra very little amplified laterally, plainly convex in the posterior part, with the suture highly raised and on each side three sharp costæ with faint traces of alternate ones, the surface is granular; the anterior tibiæ are not spinose inwardly in the male, and the apical inner angle is slightly projecting and produced into a sub-vertical triangular tooth beneath the two inner spurs; intermediate and posterior tibiæ simple.

This species looks also like a diminutive specimen of *A. dentipes*, but the shape of the anterior tibiæ is different.

Length 15 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Johannesburg). A. Ross.

ANOMALIPUS HYPOCRITA, n. sp.

Male: Black, with a terrenous indumentum on the elytra; head normally incised in front, very indistinctly impressed on each side of the median part; prothorax broadly amplified laterally slightly past the median part where it is twice as broad as long, much more abruptly narrowed in the posterior than in the anterior part, and with the basal angles sharp but not projecting, covered with equally

wide, round punctures separated by a narrow, slightly wavy interval, not impressed on the disk or sides, very little convex, and with the sides plainly depressed; elytra short, not twice as long as the prothorax, strongly declivous behind, not drawn inwardly at the apex, shoulders moderately sharp and projecting slightly beyond the acute straight basal angle, only very slightly wider towards the declivous part than across the base, and having on each side eight sub-pectiform granulose costæ which are more raised than the suture, the second, fourth, and sixth are somewhat more raised than the intervening ones, the intervals are also finely granulose; under side strongly striated longitudinally; legs sub-scabrose-punctate; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate outwardly, simple inwardly, intermediate ones with a sub-median angular tooth on each side of the upper groove.

Length 18 mm.; width 10 mm.

A close ally of *A. turpis*, Pér., and *A. plebeius*, Pér., but easily distinguished from both these species by the simple anterior tibiæ; in *A. turpis* the intermediate ones are simple but arcuate, whereas in *A. hypocrita*, they are simple also but not plainly arcuate, and lastly the genital armature of the male differs from that of the two species above mentioned.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

TRIBE COSSYPHINI.

GEN. ENDUSTOMUS, Brém.

ENDUSTOMUS RHODESIANUS, n. sp.

Light brown with the dilated parts paler and spotted with numerous dark dots; prothorax truncate in the centre in front, and sloping obliquely thence towards the sides, which are quite parallel, slightly narrower at the base than across the anterior part, sharply carinate longitudinally in the centre, having an arcuate impression on each side of the convex part, and two or three diagonal sulci on each side of the anterior, the whole surface is very closely pitted; elytra projecting at the base beyond the angles of the prothorax, straight thence for three-fourths of the length, deeply notched on each side at apex, and plainly sinuate at the base, the suture is very sharp, and there is a sharp median dorsal keel reaching from the base to three-fourths of the length, and on each side of it a series of small asymmetric tubercles some of which coalesce, the inner series reaches as far as the reflexed posterior

part, the outer one is shorter than the dorsal keel, and the whole surface is as closely and deeply pitted as the prothorax; the under side of the prothorax and elytra is more plainly spotted with dark spots.

Length $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

Somewhat similar in general shape to *E. grandicollis*, Gerst., which occurs also in the same locality, but the latter is much broader and has no keel on the elytra.

TRIBE HETEROTARSINI.

GEN. LYPROPS, Hope.

LYPROPS MOSAMBICUS, n. sp.

Black, with the elytra very dark chestnut-brown, clothed on the upper side with a very dense, short but erect greyish, flavescens pubescence; head with the transverse impression above the epistoma broad and deep, covered, except the labrum which is punctulate, with round deep punctures more closely set in the anterior than in the posterior part, the latter is very little produced behind the ridge of the very large eyes; prothorax roundly amplified laterally in the anterior part and narrowed thence to the base, one-third broader than long, very little convex, and covered with round punctures separated by an interval slightly narrower than their diameter; scutellum closely punctulate; elytra slightly amplified laterally behind, a little depressed in the anterior part, and covered with round deep punctures separated by an interval about equal to their diameter; legs and under side fuscous, pubescent.

Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Allied to *L. pilosus*, Müll., but less densely pubescent, and much less coarsely punctured on the head and prothorax.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

LYPROPS NAMAQUENSIS, n. sp.

Ferruginous-red, antennæ also ferruginous; it is clothed on the upper side with long greyish, upright hairs; head roughly foveolate, slightly elongated behind the eyes, joints 7-10, slightly longer than or as long as wide, presumably according to the sex; prothorax as wide as long, not amplified and rounded laterally in front if seen from above, but gradually narrowed towards the base, roughly

foveolate-punctate and having a slight median longitudinal depression; scutellum closely punctate; elytra elongated, very slightly sinuated laterally, and not appreciably amplified behind, covered with deep, round punctures separated by an interval, not quite equal in width to their own diameter; abdomen and pectus deeply punctate, the punctures setigerous.

This species differs from *L. pilosus* and *L. mosambicus* by the more parallel elytra, and from *L. badius*, Müll., in which the elytra are equally parallel, by the long pubescence and the much deeper and not seriate punctures of the elytra, the prothorax is also much more broadly and more coarsely punctate.

Length 6-7½ mm.; width 2½-2¾ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand). R. M. Lightfoot; L. Péringuey.

GEN. DICHASTOPS, Gerst.

DICHASTOPS MASHUNUS, n. sp.

Black with a metallic sheen, elytra ferruginous-brown, faintly metallic, clothed on the upper part with a short, not dense greyish pubescence; head with a deep, transverse impression extending from one antennal crest to the other, deeply but not roughly, although irregularly, punctate; eyes almost divided into two; basal joints of antennæ shiny, the four ultimate ones opaque, the three penultimate cylindrical, as broad as long, the last one acuminate at the tip; prothorax twice as broad as long, straight laterally, but narrower in the posterior than in the anterior part owing to the outer sides being rounded off towards the base, the central part of the disk is covered with foveate, sub-contiguous punctures separated by somewhat irregular, raised intervals, the sides are plainly scrobiculate, on each side of the median part there is a somewhat ill-defined impression, each puncture, like those on the head, is setigerous; scutellum only moderately hairy, punctulate; elytra elongated, slightly sinuate laterally before the median part, slightly amplified beyond it, only moderately convex in the posterior, not costulate, covered in the dorsal part with moderately deep punctures separated by a raised, smooth interval narrower than their own diameter, and disposed in transverse, short, not much raised folds on the sides, each puncture is setigerous; under side and legs somewhat densely pubescent.

Length 10-11½ mm.; width 4½-5¼ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE HELOPININI.

GEN. MICRANTEREUS, Sol.

MICRANTEREUS CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Black, opaque, elytra covered with a greyish-brown, extremely short pubescence, but with the granules and tubercles glabrous and shining; the head is clothed with very short, appressed whitish-grey hairs and is of the usual shape; the prothorax, which is also clothed with an appressed pubescence similar to that on the head, is very closely and finely punctulate except on two small discoidal denuded patches equi-distant from the outer margin and from a fine, median longitudinal line, it is almost equally amplified and rounded laterally in both sexes in proportion to the size; the female's being wider than the male's; the elytra of the former are elongate-ovate and have on each side two dorsal rows of non-coalescing conspicuous tubercles and an outer one the tubercles of which do not, however, assume a costal appearance, the intervals are filled with scattered tubercles which are more numerous in the anterior than in the posterior part, and the suture is carinate; in the female the elytra are broadly ovate, and the tubercles in the intervals somewhat more numerous; the abdomen and pectus have a faint bluish-black tinge, and are very shiny; the legs are very closely foveolate-punctate, and the basal joint of the anterior tarsi of the male is not much dilated.

Undoubtedly closely allied to *M. longipes*, Fähr.; the two sexes are, however, more ovate, the tubercles on the two dorsal rows are not so closely set and do not coalesce in the posterior declivity so as to form more or less sharply carinate costæ.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 10–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay; Cradock). Dr. H. Martin.

MICRANTEREUS PROCURSUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., figs. 1, 2.

Closely allied to *M. vicarius*, differs from it merely by the broader elytra which are also more obliquely amplified laterally behind the shoulders, the costæ on the elytra are much more raised, the first dorsal one is plainly divaricating towards the base, whereas they are straight in *M. vicarius*, and the second and third intervals are much more conspicuously tuberculate; the female resembles that of

M. vicarius, and the granules on the intervals are nearly similar, but the three costæ are much more raised, the minute sub-flavescent hairs are also denser. The description of the female of *P. vicarius* applies also to that of *M. procursus*, but the costæ on the elytra are very much sharper.

Length 18–21 mm. ; width 11 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Melsetter, Gazaland). G. A. K. Marshall.

MICRANTEREUS ZOUTPANSBERGIANUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., fig. 8.

Male: Black, opaque; head and prothorax finely aciculate; the latter part is rounded and slightly amplified laterally in the middle, it is one-third broader than long, and has on the disk two somewhat faint impressions; elytra one-fourth broader across the median part than at the base and slightly narrower across the declivous part which begins close past the middle and is very sloping, the anterior part from the base to the middle is nearly flat, the suture is raised from the median part to the apex and there are three somewhat sharp costules on each side, the juxta-sutural one being obliterated from the base to the top of the declivity, the intervals between the suture and the second dorsal costæ are very roughly coriaceous but also somewhat granular along the second costa, the third interval is filled with closely set granular tubercles, the sides are nearly smooth except for a row of granules edging the base of the carinate costa.

Female: More robust than the male; prothorax much wider but not longer, more deeply aciculate and having two conspicuous impressions on the disk; elytra a little more parallel laterally, one-third broader across the median part than at the base, strongly convex, and very abruptly declivous from nearly the median part, tri-costate on each side with the juxta-sutural costa beginning only at the top of the declivity, the second costa is bluntly tuberculate and stops at a distance from the base, but the third one is entire, the intervals between the suture and the second costa are more coriaceous than granulose, but the third one is moderately filled with granules, the whole surface is covered with most minute, not densely set sub-flavescent hairs.

Length 16–17 mm. ; width 9–10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). Rev. H. A. Junod; A. J. T. Janse.

The male is not unlike in shape *M. pronus*, Pér., but the elytra are more amplified laterally; the female is very different from that of *M. pronus*.

MICRANTEREUS LYDENBURGIENSIS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., fig. 7.

Male: Black, with the elytra reddish-brown; head and prothorax plainly aciculate and extremely finely pubescent; prothorax a little more amplified laterally than usual, and on that account only one-fourth narrower than long, and bearing a faint longitudinal median impressed line; elytra glabrous, sub-acuminate-ovate, twice as broad across the median part as at the base, strongly sloping, but hardly declivous from two-thirds of the length, very little convex and covered with closely set acuminate tubercles which are less well defined in the anterior median part of the disk, and are disposed in two indistinct series, often quite obliterated on the hind slope, sides irregularly punctured; legs very long and slender, first joint of the anterior tarsi conspicuously dilated.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Female: Covered all over with an appressed greyish pubescence; prothorax broader, slightly shorter and more amplified laterally, the longitudinal median line slightly more distinct; elytra more amplified than in the male, but also somewhat elongate-ovate, but only one-third broader across the median part than at the base, convex and much more declivous behind than in the male, granulate laterally along the outer costa, and having only a few scattered, small tubercles in the posterior part of the elytra where these tubercles are slightly seriate at a short distance from the suture, which is not raised.

Length 11 mm.; width 8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Pretoria Museum.

This species has no close ally, but the female resembles somewhat that of *M. devereus*, Pér.

MICRANTEREUS GASANUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., figs. 5, 6.

Male: Black, with the background of the elytra terrenous; head and prothorax finely aciculate, the latter part is of the usual shape obtaining in the South African species, *i.e.*, one-third broader than long, and with the median part of the sides rounded and slightly amplified; elytra rounded at the shoulders, twice as broad across

the median part as at the base, strongly declivous behind at a short distance from the middle, covered with sub-aculeate, closely set, yet somewhat irregular, moderately shining tubercles the larger of which are disposed in two seriate dorsal rows on each side, the supra-lateral row being much more distinct, although granular, the sides are deeply seriato-punctate.

Length 16 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Female: Also opaque black, but with very fine, appressed flavescent hairs on the elytra; prothorax broader and a little shorter than in the male; elytra more amplified nearer the base and not much wider across the median part than at a short distance from the shoulders, more convex than the male in the anterior part, and looking therefore still more declivous behind, the first and second seriate rows of tubercles are only feebly indicated, and the tubercles in the intervals are more scattered and less well defined, but the strong granules along the lateral costa are nearly as numerous as in the male.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 10 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Melsetter, Gazaland). G. A. K. Marshall.

The nearest ally of this species is *M. spurius*, the elytra of which are, however, more amplified laterally in the middle, and the costate rows of tubercles are distinctly more seriate than in *M. gazanus*. The female also closely resembles that of *M. gazanus*, but is likewise plainly more costate.

MICRANTEREUS HIRSUTUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., fig. 4.

Female: Black, but with the elytra covered by a terrenous coating; head and prothorax extremely finely aciculate, opaque; prothorax short, twice as broad as long, rounded laterally, slightly wider at the base than at the apex; elytra strongly amplified from the humeral angle which is somewhat wider than the base of the prothorax, very convex, and with a conspicuously rounded declivity behind, one-third narrower at the base than across the median part where the posterior declivity begins, and one-third less in width at their widest part than long, the suture is raised and sub-tuberculate, and on each side are three series of small tubercles not greatly developed in the anterior part, much more so in the posterior, where they are somewhat aculeate, the intervals are irregularly granulose and dotted with dense, long, erect grey sub-flavescent hairs, but the declivous.

sides which are very shining are bare and only slightly punctulate ; under side shining, glabrous ; legs short, slender, simple, and like the tarsi clothed with a flavescent pubescence ; antennæ very briefly pubescent.

Length 16 mm. ; width 11 mm.

This species is distinguished from all the others by the long, erect hairs on the elytra.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Pretoria Museum.

MICRANTEREUS VICARIUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., fig. 3.

Male : Black, sub-opaque on the elytra ; head and prothorax finely punctate, the aciculate punctures slightly finer on the head than on the prothorax, where they are separated by a smooth interval equal in width to their own diameter ; prothorax of the normal shape, that is to say, about one-fifth broader than long, very slightly attenuate laterally in front and behind, with the two angles sharp but not projecting, very little convex behind, and sloping slightly in the anterior part ; scutellum very short, narrow, but fairly wide ; elytra not convex in the dorsal part, fitting against the base of the prothorax, but with the shoulders rounded, oblong-ovate but sub-acuminate towards the posterior part, very slightly narrower across the declivous part than across the median, where they are double the width of the base, sharply tri-costate on each side, with the suture slightly raised, the interval between the two juxta-sutural costæ are strongly coriaceous, and the two other intervals filled with large granules which are larger, more tubercle-like, and also more numerous throughout the whole of its length than on the second, the anterior part of which is more sub-serobiculate than tuberculate ; sides irregularly punctate and coriaceous ; tooth of the anterior femora distinct but not sharp, all the tibiæ sinuate inwardly in the usual manner.

Female : Head and prothorax finely aciculate as in the male ; prothorax shorter, one-third broader than long ; scutellum very rudimentary ; elytra strongly convex and very declivous behind, two-fifths wider across the median part than across the base, and only one-sixth narrower at the top of the declivous part, sharply tri-costate on each side, and with the three intervals filled with somewhat remote tubercles neither so closely set nor so distinct as in the male, but better defined in the anterior part of the first interval.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ –20 mm. ; width 10–11 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Mount Shirinda, Gazaland). G. A. K. Marshall.

A close ally of *M. ambiguus*, Pér., but the male differs by the plainly punctulate thorax, which is only very faintly aciculate in *M. ambiguus*, the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi are more broadly dilated in *M. ambiguus*, the female of which is not known.

MICRANTEREUS SPISSUS, Pér.,

Ann. S. Afr. Mus., vol. i., 1899, p. 306. ♂.

Female : Black, and more shiny than the male, shorter and much more strongly declivous behind ; the prothorax is only one-third broader than long, and as equally finely punctured as in the male, the two dorsal costules on the elytra are as much obliterated as in the male, the whole dorsal part as well as the declivous part is smooth, but along the lateral costa there is a somewhat narrow band of very plain granules beginning at a short distance from the humeral part and reaching to the very apex ; legs and under side as usual.

Length 17 mm. ; width 11 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Pretoria Museum.

TRIBE PYCNOCERINI.

CATAMERUS MANICANUS, n. sp.

Plate XIII., fig. 11.

Very dark blue, almost black on the upper side, shining, glabrous ; head deeply punctured, the punctures more closely set in the anterior than in the posterior part ; prothorax rounded laterally, but somewhat wider across the base than across the anterior part, plainly convex on the disk which bears in the anterior part, but at a short distance from the middle, two small, round impressions, very sparingly punctulate on the sides and almost impunctate in the centre in the male, but in the female the round punctures are deeper, more closely set, and spread over the whole surface, the outer margin is slightly and irregularly wavy, and the emargination above the basal angle is shallow, but plain ; scutellum small, convex, nearly impunctate ; elytra with the shoulders very sloping in the

male, much less so in the female, sub-parallel, strongly declivous behind, very little convex in the dorsal part, strongly costate, the costæ sub-tectiform with the intervals bluntly striate-punctate, these punctures, however, are broad, deep, and impinge transversely on the posterior part of the sixth and eighth costæ. In the female the prothorax is less broad, more evenly rounded laterally, and the elytra are wider at the base.

Allied to *C. transvaalensis*, Pér., but more robust; the costæ of the elytra are much more tectiform, and the seriate punctures are much less plainly defined. In my female example of *C. transvaalensis* the punctures on the prothorax are much more closely set than in the same sex of *C. manicannus*. *C. intermedius*, Gah., seems to me to be still more closely allied to the preceding species, and the two might prove to be one. The description is unfortunately so short that no comparison is possible. The species in the Collection which I identify as Mr. Gahan's species are, however, either brassy-green or have violaceous elytra, and the punctures on the prothorax of the male are numerous in the median part of the disk.

Length 20–21 mm.; width 8–9 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Manica), F. C. Selous; (Umtali), A. Bodong.

CATAMERUS GASANUS, n. sp.,

Plate XIII., fig. 12.

Very dark blue, like the preceding species, but not so dark on the upper side, and shorter; the head is very roughly punctured; the prothorax, which in the female is not so small as in the same sex of *C. manicannus*, is more crenulate laterally, and the emargination above the basal angle is more deeply incised, especially in the male, the disk bears two broad impressions equi-distant from the median and the basal parts, and is deeply and closely punctured in both sexes, the punctures being coarser than in *C. manicannus*; the elytra are also wider and shorter in proportion to the width, the much-raised costæ are very sharply tectiform, and the much deeper striate punctures of the intervals impinge greatly on the sides of each, the sixth, and especially the eighth costæ being interrupted by transverse impressions in the posterior part.

Length 20 mm.; width $9\frac{1}{4}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Gazaland). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE TENEBRIONINI.

GEN. APHROTUS, Péring.

XENUS (olim).

APHROTUS OBORTUS, n. sp.

Male : Black, glabrous, moderately shining ; apical part of antennæ and tarsi piceous-red ; head deeply excavate in the anterior part and with the antennal ridge produced into a long horn strongly curving forward and rounded at apex, the anterior part of the epistomal cavity is also produced into a somewhat broad, lamellate process, bifurcate at the apex, sub-vertical at the base with the furcate part curving slightly backwards, the surface of the head is covered with elongated punctures ; prothorax regularly rounded laterally from apex to base, moderately convex on the median part, and more so on the sides, covered with moderately deep, round, punctures separated by an interval shorter than their diameter, and having a fine, longitudinal smooth line in the centre only ; scutellum very short, transverse ; elytra oblong-ovate, plainly acuminate at the apex, covered with rows of somewhat closely set punctures as plain in the intervals as in the nearly obliterated striæ ; whole under side roughly and deeply punctured.

Differs considerably from *A. tricorniger*, Péring., in the shape of the cephalic horns, which are, however, produced in the same manner ; the prothorax is more evenly rounded laterally, and the punctures are smaller.

Length $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Great Namaqualand. Stockholm Museum.

I had proposed for *A. tricorniger* the generic name of *Xenus* (Ann. S. Afr. Mus., vol. i., 1899, p. 255), but as there is already a genus of birds to which this name has been given, as well as *Xenos*, a genus of the *Strepsicera*, I propose to change it into *Aphrotus*.

TRIBE MERACANTHINI.

GEN. ACANTHOMERA, Latr.

ACANTHOMERA CURSOR, n. sp.

Bronze, glabrous, shining, the six apical joints of antennæ are slightly rufescent ; head deeply and very closely punctate, distinctly impressed semicircularly between the ocular canthuses which are

strongly defined; prothorax a little attenuate laterally from the apical angle to about the median part, and nearly straight from there to the basal, with the posterior angle a little rounded; marginate all round, the anterior part is distinctly arcuate, the base nearly straight, it is moderately convex and covered with fine, yet deep and very closely set punctures; scutellum very short but broadly triangular; elytra elongate-ovate but acuminate in the posterior part, and slightly more ampliate in the female than in the male, moderately convex but very sloping in the posterior part; they are covered with numerous closely set seriate punctures, and have on each side six rows of sharp, depressed tubercles directed backwards, these rows of tubercles begin at a short distance from the base, and occasionally there are a few smaller ones along the suture; under side and legs very deeply and closely punctured; anterior femora with a very large inner swelling ending in a very distinct sharp spine in both sexes, but with the outer part of the swelling distinctly angular in the male.

Length 9-9½ mm.; width 4½-5½ mm.

This species is very different in general appearance from the typical *Acanthomera dentipes*, Fab., *A. gratilla*, Herbst., &c., but it is closely allied in general facies to *A. helopioides*, Guér., from which it is easily distinguished by the sculpture of the elytra.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bredasdorp). H. Fry.

GEN. VUTSIMUS, Péring.

VUTSIMUS PROPINQUUS, n. sp.

Male: Bronze-black, with the elytra lighter, moderately shining; head and prothorax deeply punctate, the punctures separated by a smooth interval narrower than their diameter; prothorax amplified and rounded laterally, but more attenuate in the anterior than in the posterior part, not much convex, but dehiscent in front, and having a very narrow longitudinal median line extending from the apex to near the centre of the disk; scutellum broadly triangular, punctate; elytra very strongly amplified, globose, ovate, sharply declivous in the posterior part, acuminate at apex, convex from the median part to the top of the abrupt declivity, and having three fairly distinct non-striate rows of punctures reaching the declivity, with the intervals separating these rows closely and irregularly punctate, the remainder of the dorsal part is very roughly punctured, the punctures changing into a coarse, irregular, verrucose granulation on the sides and in the posterior declivous part; epipleural fold deeply

punctate in the broad part; abdominal segments strongly plicate longitudinally, except the apical one which is deeply punctate; sternum deeply and closely punctate, glabrous; legs very briefly pubescent.

Length 16 mm.; width 10 mm.

Allied to *V. coriaccipennis*, Péring, but differs in the shape of the prothorax, which is more rounded laterally; the elytra are more regularly amplified towards the median part, and more abruptly declivous behind, and the median discoidal part of the elytra is not shagreened.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Pretoria Museum.

VUTSIMUS BYZACNOIDES, n. sp.

Piceous, with the legs and antennæ piceous-brown; head closely punctate; prothorax not rounded laterally, sloping gradually outwardly from the short outer angle to long past the median part, and thence inwardly towards the basal angles where it is wider than across the anterior part, and a little less than across two-thirds of the length, not much convex in the disk, the anterior part of which is sloping, covered with deep, irregular punctures, somewhat rugate laterally, and having on each side above the basal angle a marginal patch of flavous pubescence; elytra sub-elongate-ovate, very slightly convex from the base to the median part, from where they gradually slope towards the acuminate apex, the suture is not raised, and on each side of it are two deep but narrow striæ reaching the apex, and the intervals of which are rugose in the anterior part and irregularly granose in the posterior, the other intervals right up to the margin of the epipleural fold are filled with rows of large and small irregular shining tubercles; abdomen strongly plicate longitudinally, except the two apical segments which are punctate, and clothed on the sides with flavescent appressed hairs; pectus with a similar pubescence; legs briefly pubescent.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

The general appearance is that of *V. pretorius*, Pér., but the elytra are sharply acuminate at apex, and the sculpture is very different.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). Rev. H. Junod.

TRIBE MEGACANTHINI.

GEN. HOPLONYX, Thoms.

A³. Eyes broadly separated on the vertex.

insignis; *granulipennis*; *extraneus*; *gratulus*; *perforatus*.

A². Eyes narrowly separated on the vertex.
refertus; *putens*; *spectandus*; *amoenus*.

A¹. Eyes almost contiguous on the vertex.
luscus; *probus*.

HOPLONYX INSIGNIS, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining on the upper side; head, prothorax, and elytra clothed with fine, erect, sub-fulvous hairs not very closely set, legs villose; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; eyes divided by a broad space, which is roughly punctured like the anterior part of the head; prothorax one-fourth wider than long, plainly attenuated laterally in front, rounded before the median part, slightly sinuate above the sharp basal angle, moderately convex, but having in the centre a faint longitudinal impression, carinate laterally, and covered with not closely set, small, round, setigerous punctures; elytra broader than the prothorax, sub-parallel, strongly costate, the costæ tectiform and punctate, the striæ deep and filled with rough contiguous scabrose punctures, which impinge completely on the costæ in the posterior part; under side briefly pubescent.

Larger and more massive than *H. afer*, Fahr., and a distinct species.

Length 20 mm.; width 9 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland. A. W. Eriksson.

HOPLONYX GRANULIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, opaque, glabrous; antennæ and palpi piceous; head very deeply and somewhat roughly punctate, ocular crest very strong, space between the eyes very broad, almost equal to the width of the eyes; prothorax plainly rounded and amplified laterally at about the median part, but slightly less attenuated towards the base than towards the apex, carinate, one-fourth wider than long, somewhat convex at about the median part of the disk, but sloping forward, and covered with elongated contiguous punctures, the raised walls of which form an irregular plication; scutellum triangular; elytra sub-parallel, but slightly amplified at about three-fourths of the length, costate, the costæ tectiform and having each a series of granules, the narrow and shallow intervals are provided with a similar row of granules, instead of punctures; the legs are very deeply and closely punctate, and very briefly pubescent.

A very distinct species.

Length 15 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Calvinia District). E. G. Alston.

HOPLONYX PERFORATUS, n. sp.

Black, quite opaque on the upper side and also on the under side, but the legs are shining; antennæ piceous; eyes very slanting in the apical part, nearly transverse in the anterior, and therefore broadly separated on the vertex, but much less so in the anterior part where the intervening space is about one-third of their length, this space is roughly punctate and has a plain, median, longitudinal groove, the anterior part of the head is very slightly punctate; prothorax slightly attenuate laterally in front, from the very little rounded median part, and also slightly sinuate in the posterior, not much broader than long, faintly impressed longitudinally in the centre, and covered with somewhat irregularly scattered, deep, round punctures, base deeply bi-sinuate; elytra wider at the base than the prothorax and with the humeral angles slightly oblique, gradually acuminate thence to the apex, deeply striate with the intervals tectiform from the base to three-fifths of the length, and having on the sharp edge a row of fine, remote granules, striæ filled with deep, scabrose punctures deeper in the anterior part.

Very closely allied to *H. clypeatus*, Fahr., which I have recorded from the neighbourhood of the Zambesi River and also from Ovampoland; the difference between the two consists in the punctuation of the prothorax, which is extremely coarse and serobiculate in *H. clypeatus*, and comparatively shallow and with smooth intervals in *H. perforatus*; the elytral costæ are also less acute than in *H. clypeatus*.

Length 13 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg District). Pretoria Museum.

HOPLONYX EXTRANEUS, n. sp.

Black, opaque, glabrous, terminal joints of antennæ and palpi sub-ferruginous; head closely and somewhat finely punctate, space between the apex of the eyes slighter broader than half their width, antennal crest strong; prothorax one-third wider than long, plainly rounded laterally in the anterior part near the apex, parallel thence and carinate, not much convex, and covered with closely set, but not quite contiguous, somewhat fine punctures; scutellum triangular, punctate; elytra nearly parallel from the base to the median part, slightly amplified past the middle, and acuminate in the posterior part, striate, the striæ shallow, and filled with small, round punctures separated by an interval nearly equal to their own diameter, intervals plane and filled with numerous, closely set punctures, replaced in

the posterior sloping part by minute granules; legs glabrous, closely punctate.

In general appearance this species resembles more a *Megacantha* than an *Hoplonyx*, but the four penultimate joints of the antennæ are not moniliform as in *Megacantha*.

Length 18 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Matopo). R. Pillans.

HOPLONYX GRATULUS, n. sp.

Black, head and prothorax opaque, elytra sub-opaque, and with a faint metallic lustre; head covered with deep, sub-rugulose contiguous punctures, eyes separated by a space equal to their own width, supra-antennal crests strongly developed; prothorax nearly as long as broad, almost parallel, but slightly obliquely attenuated laterally near the anterior angle, equally covered with deep, round punctures separated by a very narrow raised wall, base without a marginal groove; scutellum ogival, short, punctate; elytra sub-parallel, but slightly sinuate laterally between the humeral and median parts, closely and moderately deeply punctate-striate, intervals plane, faintly aciculate, the punctures in the juxta-marginal striæ are broad and deep from the basal to the median part; under side closely punctate, sub-opaque.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn), J. ffoliot Darling.

HOPLONYX REFERTUS, n. sp.

Black, head and prothorax opaque, elytra shiny; head punctate, antennal crests oblique, very long, space between the eyes in the middle of the vertex about equal to one-third of their width; prothorax twice as broad as long, very faintly punctate, roundly attenuate laterally from the apex to near the median part, straight thence, carinate, strongly bi-sinuate along the base which bears a very fine and not always very distinct groove along the median part; scutellum triangular, punctate; elytra not wider than the prothorax at the base owing to the shoulders being very sloping, nearly parallel for two-thirds of the length, attenuate thence to the apex, narrowly and closely punctate-striate with the intervals plane in the anterior part, faintly convex in the posterior, and having very faint traces of a slight aciculation.

This species is easily distinguishable from the other South African ones by the very broad prothorax, and the sloping shoulders of

the elytra. It seems to have a wide range, and is a close ally of *H. vicinus*, Péring.

Length 13–17½ mm. ; width 6–7¾ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Tulbagh), L. Péringuey, R. Lightfoot. Natal (Durban), C. N. Barker ; (Frere) G. A. K. Marshall. Transvaal (Lydenburg), E. J. Dunn.

HOPLONYX PUDENS, n. sp.

Black, shining, except the prothorax which is opaque ; antennal crests longitudinal, eyes reaching nearly the arcuate frontal impression, divided there by a space about equal to one-fourth of their width, anterior part of the head punctate, posterior impunctate ; prothorax gradually attenuated laterally from the base to the apex where it is only slightly more than half as wide, but the attenuation is plainer near the apex, carinate, one-third broader at the base than long, with a faint basal groove, and almost impunctate ; scutellum short, triangular, only slightly punctate ; elytra not wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, but with the shoulders sloping immediately behind the base, somewhat sharply acuminate laterally towards the apex, and having such shallow striæ that the punctures they contain are often disconnected, and stand by themselves in some male examples, the intervals are plane and impunctate.

Length 11–14 mm. ; width 5–7 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban), E. N. Barker ; (Eshowe) A. Windham.

HOPLONYX SPECTANDUS, n. sp.

Very closely allied to *H. pudens* ; the shape of the head and eyes are the same, but the punctures on the vertex are deeper ; the prothorax is shining, plainly punctate, in the shape of a truncate cone, half as broad again at the base as at the apex, and one-third wider at the base than long, the sides are almost straight ; the bi-sinuate base has a very faint median groove, and in the central part of the disk there is a fine, slightly impressed, longitudinal line disappearing in the posterior part ; elytra as in *H. pudens*, but more deeply striate, and with all the punctures united.

Closely allied to *H. (Erycastus) navicularis*, Fairm., but the prothorax is much more narrowly attenuated from the base to the anterior angle, and in the type of *H. navicularis*, kindly lent me by Mons. Fairmaire, there are no traces of the median impressed line on the anterior part.

Length 16 mm. ; width 7 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). Dr. Spencer.

HOPLONYX AMOENUS, n. sp.

Dark bronze, with the elytra brighter than the prothorax; antennæ piceous; head deeply and somewhat roughly punctate especially on the vertex between the eyes which are divided by a space equal to one-third of their width, antennal crests strong, almost longitudinal; prothorax parallel, but obliquely narrowed near the apical angle, slightly impressed on each side of the base which is not grooved, covered with deep, closely set punctures, which are round on the sides but plainly elongated on the greatest part of the disk and divided there by smooth intervals; scutellum sub-cordate and having a few punctures; elytra only slightly wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, and with the shoulders rounded, nearly straight for one-third of the length, amplified thence to two-thirds of the length, and from there acuminate towards the apex, deeply punctate-striate with the intervals plane and also deeply punctate, but the punctures are much smaller than those on the striæ; legs finely punctate.

In this species the elytra are more amplified laterally past the median part, and are therefore less parallel than in the other South African species.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal. Dr. H. Martin.

HOPLONYX PROBUS, n. sp.

Piceous, very shining, antennæ and tibiæ piceous-red; anterior part of the head closely and roughly punctate; eyes separated by a narrow, raised line, antennal crests longitudinal; prothorax wider than long by one-fourth, plainly attenuate laterally in the anterior part, slightly rounded past the median, very slightly sinuate above the basal angle, base plainly sinuate and impressed on each side of the median part which is faintly grooved, the whole surface is covered with fine punctures separated by smooth intervals equal in width to the diameter of the punctures; scutellum sub-ogival, almost impunctate; elytra sub-parallel, slightly sinuate laterally before the median part, not at all striate for the greatest part of the length, but showing very faint traces of striate lines towards the apex, covered with series of round punctures disposed longitudinally, these punctures are nearly equal in width in the dorsal part, but laterally the bi-alternate rows, which normally should be sunk into striæ, are wider than the others.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Graham's Town). Albany Museum.

HOPLONYX LUSCUS, n. sp.

Black, shining, glabrous, palpi, antennal joints and tarsi piceous, and anterior part of the head considerably narrower than the strongly bulging eyes which are separated right to the vertex by a linear, extremely narrow keel, the supra-antennal ridges are very sharp, and the punctures are moderately deep and moderately closely set; prothorax sub-parallel, but slightly rounded and attenuated laterally in the anterior part, and covered with equi-distant, moderately deep punctures separated from each other by a space equal to their own diameter, scutellum sub-ogival; elytra broader than the prothorax and with the shoulders somewhat rounded, parallel, moderately attenuate towards the apex, moderately convex on the upper side, faintly striate, with the striæ filled with deep, round punctures divided from each other by a smooth space about equal to two-thirds of their diameter, the interspaces are plane, and have each a double row of fine punctures; all the punctures either in the striæ or in the intervals are a little deeper in the anterior than in the posterior part; abdomen strigose; pectus punctulate; legs finely punctate; tooth of anterior femora strong and sharp.

Allied to *O. longitarsis*, Fähr., but the prothorax is not so deeply and closely punctured, and the punctures are round; the elytra are not so deeply striate, especially the three juxta-sutural ones, and the intervals are plainer in the basal part.

Length 11–14 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Natal, Dr. H. Martin; (Eshowe) A. Windham.

GEN. ACASTUS, Péring.

ACASTUS SEBAKUENSIS, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, somewhat shining, almost glabrous on the upper side except the epistome, very briefly pubescent on the under side and legs; prothorax slightly rounded laterally, sinuate above the basal angle, covered with contiguous cicatricose foveate punctures, the disk is plainly impressed longitudinally on each side with the median part standing in relief, and the impressions are hedged outwardly by a longitudinal, rounded, wall-like elevation plainly tuberculate in the middle, the base is strongly bi-sinuate; elytra parallel, very sharply costate, with the intervals filled by a series of deep punctures separated by an interval equal to their own diameter, and not impinging on the sides of the costæ; abdominal segments punctulate, metasternum and legs somewhat roughly punctured.

Length 9–10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). D. Dods.

The nearest ally of this species is *A. segnis*, Péring.; but the shape of the impressions on the prothorax is different.

TRIBE AMARYGMINI.

GEN. PARAMARYGMUS, Qued.

PARAMARYGMUS GRATULUS, n. sp.

Light bronze on the upper side, bronze with a reddish sheen on the under side, shining, glabrous; antennæ, palpi, legs rufescent; labrum also rufescent; head with a faint transverse impression between the two antennal auriculate processes, minutely and closely punctate; the four penultimate joints of the antennæ are somewhat turbinate, and the apical one ovate; prothorax attenuate laterally in the anterior part, but not in the posterior, and with the apical and basal angles sharp, outer margins carinate, the discoidal part is moderately convex, and the whole surface finely aciculate; scutellum triangular, punctate; elytra slightly wider at the base than the prothorax but with the shoulders rounded, ovate, strongly convex, and dehiscent behind, finely punctate-striate with the intervals plane on the dorsal part, convex laterally, and plainly punctulate, along the carinate epipleural fold is a series of somewhat wide, elongated punctures; abdomen longitudinally strigose.

Length 5–6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

PARAMARYGMUS AMOENUS, n. sp.

A close ally of the preceding species, and coloured alike, but although equally convex yet having a different facies owing to the great convexity of the elytra being past the median part; the punctate striæ of the elytra are slightly more shallow, and the intervals quite plane laterally, the punctures along the carinate epipleural fold are quite distinct, but the intervals which are also finely, although somewhat obsoletely, aciculate are wider than in *P. gratulus*.

Length 8 mm.; width 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere). G. A. K. Marshall.

PARAMARYGMUS GRATIOSUS, n. sp.

Closely allied to the two preceding species, and also bright bronze, the legs, however, are ferruginous, and the antennæ, the five penultimate joints of which are turbinate and the last one ovoid, are slightly rufescent, but the basal joints are infusate; the prothorax is very finely punctulate, the punctures are elongated, and the intervals slightly strigillate laterally; the elytra instead of being ovate are sub-parallel from the base to about two-thirds of the length and acuminate thence to the apex, they are convex near the base and slope thence to the posterior part, the intervals are plane in the anterior part, but slightly convex in the posterior lateral part, and there is a conspicuous series of elongated punctures along the carinate epipleural fold, the intervals are finely punctulate.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal. Dr. H. Martin.

GEN. NESOGENA, Mäkl.

NESOGENA CAFFRA, n. sp.

Bronze, moderately shining on the head and prothorax, elytra greenish-bronze with the striæ greener than the intervals; head very closely and somewhat deeply, although finely punctate, the frontal part has a transverse impression, broader and deeper than the one separating the forehead from the epistoma which is broadly arcuate and simple, antennæ black, joints 6–10 gradually amplified, transverse and compressed, last joint longer, but not broader than the preceding; prothorax gradually amplified laterally from the apex to the base, only slightly sinuate near the anterior angle, and covered all over with very closely set punctures; scutellum rounded at the apex; elytra strongly gibbose in the anterior part and sharply sloping from the median to the apex, strongly acuminate in the posterior part, deeply, yet finely striate, and the striæ closely punctate, intervals plane in the anterior part but becoming gradually convex in the declivous posterior one as they near the apex, they are either quite impunctate or faintly aciculate; under side strigillate, glabrous like the upper side.

Length 7–7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5–5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have seen two examples of this species collected by Wahlberg, and labelled Caffraria.

TRIBE STRONGYLINI.

GEN. STRONGYLIIUM, Kirby.

- A³. Eyes separated by a space wider or as wide as their own surface.
 Antennæ reaching the base of the prothorax or further.
discrepans, algoense, imitator, natalense, auspicatum, plausibile, letum, calatum.
- A². Eyes separated by a space narrower than their own surface.
 Space moderately narrow.
perturbator, indigenus.
 Space very narrow in the anterior part.
rhodesianum, orampoense.
- A¹. Eyes almost contiguous.
lautum.

STRONGYLIIUM PERTURBATOR, n. sp.

Bronze-black, the elytra with a more metallic sheen than the rest of the body; anterior part of the head closely but roughly punctate, posterior one with deeper and more scrobiculate punctures right to the base, frontal arcuate sulcus distinct, but not deep; prothorax slightly rounded laterally in the anterior part and only very slightly sinuate in the posterior, somewhat plane on the disk, and convex laterally, covered with nearly contiguous punctures separated by rugose irregular intervals, lateral margin very slender, basal one thick, rounded; scutellum with a few fine, scattered punctures; elytra cylindrical, deeply punctato-striate, intervals convex, smooth; abdomen finely yet deeply, but not closely punctate; legs and sternum deeply punctured; antennæ barely reaching the base of the prothorax, fourth joint as long as the third and wider at the top, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth bluntly triangular and as broad at apex as the ninth, which is more transverse, tenth narrower than the ninth by nearly one-half, but equally long; the eleventh joint is missing in my example.

Length 17–21 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Not unlike *S. oratum*, Mäkl, but the antennæ are not as long and the joints are shorter and wider; the colour is also much darker.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg), Pretoria Museum. E. J. Dunn.

STRONGYLIIUM INDIGENS, n. sp.

Black, with the head and prothorax nearly opaque, and the elytra and under side shining, the latter faintly metallic; head somewhat roughly punctured, especially on the vertex; eyes separated by a

space equal to two-thirds of their width, and with a very plain, raised orbit continued behind as a shallow groove, anterior groove strongly arcuate; antennæ reaching only to the base of the prothorax, the four basal joints are piceous-red, like the palpi, the six penultimate joints are very strongly serrate inwardly, the last is longer than the one preceding and is somewhat amplified inwardly; prothorax distinctly carinate laterally, slightly amplified and rounded in the centre, a little narrower in front than across the base, which is deeply sulcate, covered on the disk with moderately closely set punctures, which, however, disappear along the lateral keel; scutellum impunctate; elytra wider than the prothorax, nearly sub-parallel, costate, the costæ tectiform with the intervals filled with deep, but small, equally distant punctures; intermediate and posterior femora clothed underneath with a dense fulvous pubescence extending from the base to three-fourths of the length.

Length 19 mm.; width 7 mm.

A very distinct species.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg).

STRONGYLUM RHODESIANUM, n. sp.

Bluish-green on the upper side, legs and under side dark blue; belongs to the same group as the preceding species, that is to say, the eyes are divided by a small interval only in the anterior part of the forehead, and the joints of the antennæ, especially the fourth, fifth, and sixth are serrate inwardly, the antennæ, however, reach only slightly beyond the base of the prothorax; the latter is somewhat narrow, and somewhat ampliate in the middle laterally, not carinate there, and is covered with irregularly scattered, moderately closely set, deep punctures separated by smooth intervals; the elytra are somewhat broader in proportion to the width of the prothorax than either in *S. æratum*, *S. castaneipenne*, or *S. ovampoense*, and more sinuate laterally, they are sharply costate from base to apex, and the narrow intervals are filled with regularly disposed, closely set, small punctures.

Length 22 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Enkeldoorn). J. foliot Darling.

STRONGYLUM OVAMPOENSE, n. sp.

Chestnut-bronze on the upper side, dark blue on the under side, and with the legs purplish; head closely punctate, the punctures slightly finer and more closely set in front of the deep arcuate

impression, eyes separated by a narrow interval in the anterior part of the vertex, antennæ reaching slightly beyond the humeral part, and with the joints 4-9 produced angularly at the tip, almost serrate in the inner side, last joint not narrower than the penultimate, sub-truncate at tip; prothorax very little broader than long, not carinate laterally, slightly sinuate there above the base, and strewn with round, irregularly spaced punctures separated by smooth intervals; scutellum impunctate; elytra sub-parallel, sharply costate, the costæ tectiform from base to apex, and with the deep but narrow intervals filled with closely set and regularly disposed punctures.

The nearest ally of this species is *S. æratum*, Mäkl., but *S. ovampoense* differs from it in having smooth intervals between the punctures on the prothorax, and in having much sharper costæ on the elytra.

Length 18 mm.; width $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland. W. A. Eriksson.

STRONGYLUM LAUTUM, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and legs dark metallic blue, elytra purplish, under side dark grey; anterior part of the head finely and closely punctate, posterior more roughly and more deeply punctured, eyes very large, almost contiguous, but having a slight keel-like orbit; antennæ reaching the shoulders, fourth, fifth, sixth joints somewhat angular inwardly; prothorax plainly narrower in the anterior than in the posterior part, not carinate laterally, slightly sinuate there above the base, and covered with deep, almost contiguous, round, slightly irregular punctures having irregularly raised intervals scutellum elongated, plane, somewhat sharply triangular; elytra sub-cylindrical, costate, the costæ not tectiform, and separated by deep, somewhat broad punctures growing finer and shallower towards the posterior part.

This species will be easily identified from among the South African ones by the nearly contiguous eyes.

Length 16 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Pretoria Museum.

STRONGYLUM DISCREPANS, n. sp.

Black, almost opaque, but with the elytra slightly shining; head closely punctulate, except in the basal part, frontal impression very deep, on each side of the head there is a deep longitudinal furrow beginning at the upper anterior angle of the eye and stopping

a little short of the anterior margin of the prothorax; antennæ reaching nearly the base of the prothorax, and with the six dilated and pubescent apical joints very little longer, taken together, than the five basal ones, the third of which is longer than the two preceding; prothorax with the anterior and basal parts rounded laterally, and having thus the appearance of being somewhat amplified, plane on the disk, but with a shallow, median, longitudinal impression which is deeper in the posterior part, the lateral margin is fine and not reflexed, the basal one has a deep sulcus running parallel with it; scutellum impunctate; elytra cylindrical, narrowed in the posterior part, deeply punctate-striate, the intervals strongly convex and impunctate; abdomen closely punctulate, basal part of the three abdominal segments strongly striolate longitudinally; legs closely punctulate; femora plainly thickening towards the apex.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg District). Pretoria Museum.

STRONGYLUM ALGOENSE, n. sp.

Very closely allied to *S. discrepans*; it is also black and almost opaque; the eyes are widely separated and the frontal furrow very strongly arcuate; the antennæ are longer, the joints more elongated, the dilated apical ones less closely set; the prothorax is slightly more amplified and rounded laterally in the middle, there is a faintly raised median line which is, however, slightly impressed in the anterior part, and the punctuation which, both on the head and prothorax is finer than in *S. discrepans*, is hidden by an opaque tinge; the elytra are cylindrical, highly costate, the costæ tectiform, and deeply punctato-striate, the punctures impinge on either side of the costæ; under side as in *S. discrepans*.

Length 15 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla). Rev. H. Junod.

STRONGYLUM IMITATOR, n. sp.

Bright metallic green; elytra testaceous-red, also metallic, antennæ black; head deeply and closely punctured in the anterior part, more coarsely in the posterior, eyes broadly separated, arcuate frontal impression deep; prothorax slightly attenuate laterally in the anterior part for about one-third of the length, parallel thence to the basal part, the angles of which are somewhat rounded, the lateral margin is obliterated, the basal one is grooved and not sharp,

and the whole surface is covered with round, deep, equi-distant punctures, separated by a narrow smooth interval; the hind part of both the head and prothorax have occasionally fuscous, irregular patches; scutellum sharply triangular; narrow, and somewhat elongate; elytra sub-cylindrical, somewhat amplified laterally towards the posterior part, punctato-striate, but with the big punctures filling the striæ not connected longitudinally by an impressed line, the intervals between the striæ are very slightly raised, and covered with closely set round punctures very much smaller than those in the striæ; under side and legs coarsely punctate; antennæ reaching the base of the prothorax, fourth, fifth, and sixth joints triangular, but not strongly angular inwardly, the apical ones sub-transverse, not very closely set, apical one not longer than the penultimate, and rounded at the tip.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla). Rev. H. Junod.

Not unlike *S. castaneipenne*, Mäkl., but shorter, and with the sculpture of prothorax and elytra quite different.

STRONGYLUM NATALENSE, n. sp.

Bronze, with the elytra bronze-green and darker than the under side, legs purplish with the basal part of the femora rufescent; antennæ reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 5-7 triangular, the three following transverse, closely set, last one hardly longer than the penultimate; head deeply punctured, the punctures round and denser in the anterior part, and having above the transverse frontal impression a more or less distinct longitudinal one, eyes very broadly separated; prothorax narrow, sub-linear, but slightly wider at the base than at the apex in the male, rounded laterally in the female, plainly carinate laterally, faintly impressed on each side of the median part of the disk, and more distinctly so above the median part of the base, covered with somewhat irregular and not closely set punctures, and with the intervals smooth; scutellum with a median impression; elytra hardly sub-parallel, highly costate with the interstices deeply but irregularly punctured, the costæ are connected transversely by raised walls forming a very irregular and variable reticulation.

This species resembles *S. bohemani*, Mäkl., and the sculpture of the elytra is alike, but it is much narrower, the antennæ are shorter, and the sculpture of the prothorax is different; in *S. bohemani* it consists of very deep, irregular punctures separated by highly raised,

irregular walls, whereas in *S. natalense* the punctures are round, and the intervals smooth.

Length 10–12½ mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Baker.

STRONGYLUM AUSPICATUM, n. sp.

Very dark blue, with the elytra purplish; the antennæ are also cyaneous, but the five ultimate joints are not shining, they reach the basal angle of the prothorax, and the three penultimate joints are very broad, being slightly more than twice as broad as long; eyes very broadly separated, surface of head very closely punctate; prothorax roundly attenuated laterally in the anterior part, slightly sinuate in the posterior and carinate, covered with deep, round punctures somewhat irregularly scattered in the discoidal part, separated by smooth intervals, and more closely set on the sides; scutellum triangular, impunctate; elytra sinuate laterally towards the median part, plainly ampliate in the posterior; highly costate with the intervals filled with coalescing foveæ forming a conspicuous reticulation, the reticulate foveæ of the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals are broader or more elongated than the others.

Allied to *S. natalense*, the elytra are, however, more amplified laterally behind, but their sculpture is nearly identical; the apical joints of the antennæ are much wider.

Length 12 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Northern Damaraland. A. W. Eriksson.

STRONGYLUM PLAUSIBILE, n. sp.

Dark blue, with the elytra greenish-bronze; antennæ blue, the five apical joints black, these apical joints are somewhat wide; eyes broadly separated, surface of head closely yet deeply aciculate; prothorax covered with round, almost contiguous, well-defined punctures, nearly as much attenuated laterally behind as in front, and carinate; elytra shaped as in *S. auspicatum*, and also plainly carinate, but the intervals are filled with series of closely set, deep, transverse punctures separated by narrow walls which do not at all form a reticulation, and thus differ from those of *S. natalense* and *S. auspicatum*.

Length 10½ mm.; width 4½ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland. A. W. Eriksson.

STRONGYLUM LETUM, n. sp.

Purple, with the legs cyaneous, the six last joints of the antennæ have a distinct metallic sheen; eyes very broadly separated, head deeply and closely punctured with the intervals smooth; antennæ reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 5 and 6 elongated, triangular, the following ones broader, slightly shorter, sub-transverse, last one not longer than the penultimate, rounded at the tip; prothorax transverse, one-fourth wider than long, not carinate laterally, slightly sinuate there above the basal part, anterior angles rounded, posterior sharp, convex on the sides only, not on the median part, and covered with deep, irregular, somewhat broad punctures separated by slightly raised intervals which are more raised and more irregular in the central part of the disk; scutellum impunctate; elytra sub-parallel, highly costate from the base to past the median part with the intervals filled with deep and broad foveæ the walls of which unite the costæ transversely, thus forming a regular reticulation, in the posterior part the costæ become plane, and the striæ are finely and regularly punctate. This species is easily distinguished by the great depth of the fossæ in the anterior half of the elytra.

Length 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

STRONGYLUM CÆLATUM, n. sp.

Bronze-green, with the elytra purple, body moderately shining; antennæ longer than the head and prothorax taken together, penultimate joints sub-triangular, not serrate inwardly; eyes widely removed, surface of head very roughly shagreened; prothorax plainly rounded laterally, one-third broader than long, sharply carinate laterally, and roughly and equally shagreened; scutellum triangular, punctate; elytra sub-cylindrical, but slightly sinuate laterally towards the median part, and covered with a network of deep, much elongated foveæ reaching from base to apex, but with the foveæ shorter there than on the dorsal part, the thick, tectiform walls of the foveæ are deeply punctulate.

Allied to *S. bohemani*, Mäkl., and *S. letum*, but differs from both in the prothorax, being sharply carinate laterally; the foveæ of the elytra are much more elongated than in *S. letum*, and are not disposed in three superposed series as in *S. bohemani*. It differs also from *S. natalense*, which has a carinate prothorax, in the

more robust body, much more rounded and differently sculptured prothorax and more elongated foveæ on the elytra.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). G. F. Leigh.

GEN. PERICHILUS, Qued.

PERICHILUS DITISSIMUS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax bronze-green variegated with purple patches, and with the margins of the latter purplish; elytra with the base, the second costa as far as the median patch, another patch extending on the fourth, fifth, and sixth costæ from the base to about one-third of the length, and a median and a post-median transverse band merging with the second costa, coppery purple; legs cyaneous, under side purple or violaceous; head deeply punctate, the arcuate frontal furrow very plain, eyes broadly separated; antennæ black, short, not reaching beyond the median part of the prothorax, the first seven joints short, not wider than long, of nearly equal length except the third which is only slightly longer than the fourth, the eighth is a little dilated but smaller than the ninth and tenth, the ultimate one is not very much longer than the tenth and rounded at the tip; prothorax nearly straight laterally, but rounded and attenuated in the anterior part, lateral margin fine, basal one grooved, surface covered with somewhat deep, round punctures somewhat irregularly scattered but equi-distant, and with smooth intervals; scutellum short, rounded at the tip, and punctate; elytra cylindrical, but slightly sinuate laterally, and also slightly ampliate past the middle, and having seriate rows of somewhat broad, deep punctures separated by a very small interval, the first and second intervals on each side of the suture are costulate for a short distance, sharply raised from base to apex, the others are not highly costate, and even in some examples are not raised in the median part; abdomen and pectus deeply and coarsely punctured; legs also deeply and coarsely punctured.

Length 8-9 mm. ; width $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Eshowe). Transvaal (Lydenburg District). Pretoria Museum.

GEN. NANNOCERUS, Fairm.

NANNOCERUS ANGUSTULUS, n. sp.

Obscurely cyaneous, the elytra with a coppery sheen; head closely punctate, the punctures on the posterior part rounder and

broader, the frontal suture quite arcuate and set considerably forward; antennæ reaching slightly beyond the median part of the prothorax, the first five joints are reddish, shorter, taken together, than the five ultimate ones, sixth and seventh joints a little less broad than the three following which are sub-transverse, last joint oblong, one-third longer than the penultimate; prothorax one-third longer than broad, parallel with the anterior angles rounded, but with the lateral margin laminate and ending in a sharp basal angle, moderately depressed on the disk, covered with round, slightly irregularly disposed punctures separated by smooth intervals, and having in the centre a longitudinal line somewhat evanescent except in front, posterior margin slender, very little raised; scutellum very small, sparingly punctate; elytra cylindrical, costate, the costæ sub-pectiform and very finely aciculate, the intervals narrow, deep, and filled with small, equally distant punctures united by an impressed line; abdomen closely punctulate, and without any traces of striation; legs and sternum more finely punctulate than the abdomen.

The shape of the body of this species, and also of the following one, greatly resembles that of *Chalcostylus perrieri*, Fairm., from Madagascar. The shape of the antennal joints is, however, very distinct.

Length 11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira).

NANNOCERUS BEIRANUS, n. sp.

The description of *N. angustulus* applies also to this species which is dark-cyaneous, almost black, but with the elytra violaceous blue tinged with purple, the five basal joints of the antennæ are black; the shape of the head and prothorax is the same, but the intervals of the elytra are more deeply punctate, and the costæ have occasionally a few fine punctures; the general facies is more robust than in *S. angustulum*.

Length 12–14 mm.; width $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

DIESTESOMA, n. gen.

Mentum small, not impressed on each side of the outer face, ligula short, last joint of labial palpi large, spherical, broadly truncate at tip; outer lobe of maxillæ long, widely dilated, elongate-ovate, clothed with appressed bristle-like hairs, inner lobe narrow, slender,

also very bristly, armed at apex with a sharp horizontal tooth, last joint of maxillary palps obliquely truncate from side to side; labrum rounded laterally, head with a strongly arcuate impressed line reaching the apex of the genæ which are short and do not form a very high antennal crest; antennæ slender, short, barely reaching the base of the prothorax, the five basal joints are less pubescent than the others, the third longer than the fourth, 7-10 sub-triangular, the two penultimate ones more produced inwardly at the apex than outwardly, the last one oblong; prothorax parallel; scutellum short, triangular at the apex; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, plainly amplified in the posterior part, slightly convex, sloping behind from two-thirds of the length; epipleural fold continued from the base to the apex; prosternum with a strong, elongated, horizontal cuneiform process, mesosternum with a cavity with raised edges for the reception of the prosternal process; legs somewhat short but with the shape and vestiture of *Strongylium*, to which genus the present one is allied.

The species for which this genus is proposed has a peculiar facies, very different in shape and sculpture from those of the African species of *Strongylium*.

DIESTESOMA PULCHRUM, n. sp.

Greenish-bronze, moderately shining, clothed with short, fulvescent hairs, antennæ ferruginous with a brassy tinge; head deeply and moderately closely punctured, labrum short, rounded, not in a horizontal line with the epistome, somewhat densely pubescent; prothorax nearly parallel, and with the anterior and posterior angles sharp, but not projecting, carinate all round, covered with deep, round punctures separated on the disk by smooth intervals equal in width to their own diameter, but raised and irregular on the sides, it has a deep elongated basal median impression continued as a narrow impressed line as far as the apex, and a deep, elongate-quadrate impression on each side of the median part, the pubescence is moderately dense; scutellum very short, punctulate at the base; elytra plainly amplified laterally from the median part, one-fourth wider behind than across the base, moderately densely pubescent, and having on each side five more or less regular series of very deep, elongate fossæ-like impressions, as well as regular series of moderately deep but somewhat distant punctures continued, but less distinct, through the fossæ, in the declivous posterior part are some rounded deeply rufescent tubercles also covered with hairs like

the remainder of the elytra, except the impressions; these tubercles are transversely disposed at the top of the declivity, and are also disposed in a row along the outer margin.

Length 12-15½ mm.; width 5-6¾ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town). R. M. Lightfoot.

GEN. XANTHOTOPEIA, Mäkl.

XANTHOTOPEIA DELAGOÆ, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, legs, and under side bronze; elytra chestnut-red with a bronze sheen; allied to *X. rufipennis*, Mäkl., but smaller; the shape and sculpture of the head and prothorax are the same, but the elytra are much more shining, more deeply and broadly reticulate, and the space between each reticulation is filled with deeper and rougher, irregular punctures.

Length 10 mm.; width 4½ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marques).

GEN. PRAOGENA, Cast.

PRAOGENA CYANEIPENNIS, n. sp.

Head and prothorax black, sub-opaque, the latter with a very faint cyaneous tinge, palpi and the six basal joints of antennæ piceous-red; head closely but irregularly and somewhat roughly punctate; prothorax roundly attenuate laterally in the anterior part, slightly amplified and rounded towards the median, sinuate towards the base, plainly convex and dehiscent in the anterior part, only one-sixth wider than long, and covered with deep, round punctures which are more cicatricose laterally than on the median part, and are separated by smooth intervals nearly equal in width to their own diameter; scutellum almost impunctate; elytra of the normal shape, *i.e.*, sub-parallel for two-thirds of the length, but sinuate towards the median part, and gradually acuminate towards the apex, with the humeral callus strongly developed, deeply striate with the striae closely and deeply punctate, the first five intervals are moderately tectate-convex, the others are almost plane, and they are all impunctate; under side and legs blue-black, shining.

This species is distinguished from the South African ones by the broader, more convex, and also more robust prothorax.

Length 16-18 mm.; width 5½-6½ mm.

Hab. Ovampoland. A. W. Eriksson.

PRAOGENA DITISSIMA, n. sp.

Black, with a metallic tinge, shining, elytra having on each side two coppery bands, the first of which extends on the second and third costæ and the other on the eighth and ninth, and also on the outer margin; head very closely punctate; prothorax nearly parallel, but slightly attenuate laterally towards the anterior angles, covered with very closely set, somewhat deep, round punctures, and having in the centre of the posterior part an elongated, narrow, smooth space somewhat obsolete; elytra striate, striæ deeply and very closely punctate, intervals narrow, sharply costate from base to apex, and with the punctures of the striæ slightly impinging on the sides of the costæ.

Allied to *P. splendens*, Mäkl., but narrower, the coppery bands on the elytra are differently disposed; the elytra are narrower; the prothorax is also narrower and more parallel, and closely punctate instead of being nearly smooth.

Length 14–15½ mm.; width 4½–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley), L. Péringuey. Bechuanaland (Ramoutsas), Miss Gould. Transvaal (Rustenburg, Waterberg), Pretoria Museum.

PRAOGENA AFFINIS, n. sp.

Black, with the elytra purplish and the outer margin greenish, oftener than not they have a slight bluish tinge on the third to sixth intervals; head covered with deep, round punctures separated by an interval about equal in width to their diameter; prothorax as broad as long, plainly attenuate laterally in the anterior part and slightly sinuate in the posterior, covered with very closely set, deep punctures separated by a very narrow and very slightly raised interval, and having a median longitudinal impressed line quite plain in the posterior part but obliterated in the anterior; elytra deeply and narrowly striate, the striæ finely, yet deeply punctate, and the intervals narrow, tectiform on the disk and sides, and very faintly punctulate.

Allied to *P. festiva*, and nearly similar in shape and colour, but the prothorax is more attenuate laterally towards the apex, much more deeply and roughly punctured, and the intervals of the elytra are more sharply costate.

Length 14–15 mm.; width 5–5¼ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere), G. A. K. Marshall. Transvaal (Klerksdorp,

E. G. Alston ; Pretoria, Miss Schunke ; Potchefstroom, T. Ayres). Orange Colony (Vrededorf), Capt. Barrett-Hamilton. Cape Colony (Burghersdorp), Dr. D. T. Kannemeyer.

PRAOGENA NATALENSIS.

Colour, shape, and size of *P. affinis* ; the difference consists in the absence of a median longitudinal impressed line on the prothorax, the punctures of which are also deep but somewhat less closely set in the discoidal anterior part ; the elytra have also the bluish tinge on the median dorsal costæ, but the latter are more plane and more distinctly punctulate especially in the female.

Length 15 mm. ; width 6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban), C. N. Barker ; (Frere), A. E. Hunt ; (Estcourt), E. Haviland.

PRAOGENA CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, with the prothorax fuscous and the elytra dark chestnut with a metallic tinge turning to purplish with a faint greenish dorsal band ; head irregularly punctate ; prothorax small, rounded laterally in the anterior part and plainly sinuate above the base, covered with closely set, round punctures, leaving a plain, smooth, narrow longitudinal median line, slightly more obliterated in the anterior than in the posterior part ; elytra punctato-striate with the intervals costate, tectiform, and punctulate.

Length 12–14½ mm. ; width 4–5½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester), J. Lycett, L. Péringuey ; (Kei River ; Transkei, Kentani), Dr. Kolbe ; (Port Elizabeth), J. L. Drège.

PRAOGENA BECHUANA, n. sp.

Black, with the elytra alternately banded transversely with somewhat dull purple and green ; the head is closely and irregularly punctulate, the prothorax is sub-parallel laterally, but slightly sinuate above the basal angle, very closely punctate with the punctures deep and having in the centre an impressed line very plain in the posterior part, and obliterated in the anterior ; the costæ of the elytra are sharply tectiform and plainly punctate, and the purplish transverse bands are narrower than the green ones on the dorsal part, but broaden considerably towards the outer margin.

I have seen one example only of this easily recognisable species.

Length 12 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kuruman). Miss Herold.

PRAOGENA GLORIOSA, n. sp.

Piceous-red, with the femora red, elytra greenish-blue; head punctulate; prothorax slightly rounded laterally, closely punctate with the intervals smooth; elytra narrowly costate with the intervals filled from the base to the median part with wide, almost foveate punctures impinging on the much-reduced costæ, from the median part to the apex these punctures resume their usual shape, and the costæ are very sharp.

The sculpture of the elytra closely resembles that of *Lamprobothris fossulata*, Müll.; the shape of the elytra is, however, that of *Praogena*.

Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg). Pretoria Museum.

PRAOGENA TIMIDA, n. sp.

Piceous, elytra and legs piceous-brown, the former without metallic tinge, but very shining; antennæ very long, chestnut-brown; head and prothorax closely punctulate, the latter is slightly ampliate and rounded laterally, and more attenuate towards the basal part than towards the anterior, there is a very faint, longitudinal impunctate line in the centre of the disk, and a conspicuous round impression on each side: elytra of the normal shape, sharply costate for two-thirds of the length, and the striæ very deeply punctate for the same length, the intervals are impunctate.

Length 11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth). J. L. Drège.

The shape of the antennal joints of this species are very much like those of *Dysgena*.

GEN. DYSGENA, Mäkl.

DYSGENA DURBANIA, n. sp.

Dark chestnut-brown, elytra with a metallic tinge, and covered on the upper surface with a long greyish pubescence, which is shorter and more appressed underneath, as well as on the legs; head deeply and contiguously punctured, eyes transverse; antennæ slender, third joint slightly longer than the fourth; prothorax roundly ampliated laterally and with the lateral marginal keel hardly visible, moderately convex but plainly depressed longitudinally in the centre, and very roughly shagreened; scutellum triangular; elytra sinuate laterally, only moderately acuminate behind, deeply striate with the punctures

conspicuous from the base to two-thirds of the length and the intervals plane on the back, tectiform on the sides and posterior part, and sharply punctate-scabrate.

This species is more parallel and more slender than *D. lugubris*, the elytra are more parallel, the pubescence is very much longer on the upper side, the more tectiform costæ of the elytra are plainly more scabrose, and the prothorax has no traces of an outer marginal keel.

Length 13–14 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; width 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). Col. J. H. Bowker.

DYSGENA DECIPIENS, n. sp.

Fuscous-black, with the elytra dark chestnut-brown, the head and prothorax are covered with a very short appressed greyish pubescence, the same appressed pubescence is also found on the elytra, but is denser there and almost hides the colour of the background; the slender antennæ are ferruginous with the exception of the basal joint which is fuscous; closely allied to *D. durbania*, the prothorax is similar in shape, but it is less coarsely shagreened, and it has a very plain outer marginal keel; the intervals between the punctate striæ are much more plane even on the sides and the posterior part, and more closely and finely scabrose.

Length 15 mm. ; width 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). J. P. Cregoe.

DYSGENA PLEBEIA, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, not metallic; head and prothorax clothed with greyish flavescent hairs, head roughly but not closely punctured in the frontal part, but more closely in the anterior and on the neck; prothorax a little dilated laterally and also more rounded in the anterior than in the posterior part, sharply carinate laterally and covered with irregular, deep punctures closely set and separated by equally irregular, raised walls; scutellum closely punctate; elytra sub-parallel with the striæ plainly punctured for two-thirds of the length, the intervals are plane, scabrose-punctate in the anterior part, and scabrose behind, each one of these punctures bear a somewhat long hair; the pubescence on the legs is nearly as long as on the elytra, and the third antennal joint is in one of my examples very slightly shorter than the fourth, and longer in another.

Allied to *D. decipiens*, but the antennæ are less slender, the prothorax is not impressed longitudinally, is much more roughly and

deeply punctured, and the intervals on the elytra are more deeply and much less closely scabrose-punctate.

Length 14–18 mm. ; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. J. T. Janse.

DYSGENA DELAGOANA, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, but as often as not rusty-red ; antennæ and legs lighter in colour than the upper side ; head, prothorax, and elytra pubescent, the pubescence flavescens and erect ; head covered with somewhat wide and deep irregular punctures ; prothorax plainly rounded and amplified laterally in the anterior part, earinate on the sides, not impressed longitudinally in the middle, strongly but evenly shagreened ; elytra sub-parallel, deeply punctate-striate from the base to two-thirds of the length, with the intervals costate in the anterior third part of the length, planer thence to the apex and having one single series of setigerous scabrose punctures which are much more transverse in the posterior part.

This species is closely allied to what I take to be *D. pilosula*, Mäkl., variety, “pronoto lateribus paulo magis rotundato-dilatatis.” It differs, however, in the more deeply shagreened and more rounded prothorax, which is also not impressed longitudinally above the scutellum ; the fourth basal joint of antennæ is slightly shorter than the third.

Length 10–11 mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marques). J. de Coster.

DYSGENA FOVEATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Shape, colour, and size of *D. delagoana*, the vestiture is also similar, but the prothorax, which has the same shape as *D. delagoana*, is covered with round, nearly contiguous punctures without any raised intervals, there is a plain longitudinal median impression, deeper in the posterior than in the anterior part of the disk, and on each side a distinct, impressed round median spot equi-distant from the median impression and the outer keeled margin ; the sculpture of the elytra is almost similar to that of *D. delagoana*, and the fourth antennal joint is also slightly shorter than the third.

Length 11–13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie). Transvaal (Johannesburg). J. P. Cregoe.

DYSGENA CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Testaceous-red, with the elytra slightly paler than the head and prothorax; head closely and moderately deeply punctate; prothorax very slightly rounded and amplified laterally in the anterior part, covered with somewhat broad, deep punctures, separated by slightly raised intervals, above the scutellum there is a slightly depressed space but no longitudinal impression, and there is no visible pubescence; elytra sub-parallel, slightly sinuate laterally before the median part, deeply punctate-striate from the base to two-thirds of the length, intervals convex and sub-tectiform in the anterior part, less so in the posterior and closely scabrose, each granule bearing a very minute flavescent hair; the pubescence on the legs and abdomen is extremely short and fine, but very dense.

Length 11–12½ mm; width 4–4¼ mm.

Easily distinguished from the other allied species, *D. joveicollis* and *D. delagoana*, by the hairless prothorax and the extremely short pubescence on the elytra, the scabrose granules on the intervals of which are also more numerous.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester). L. Péringuey.

DYSGENA LUCTUOSA, n. sp.

Entirely black, opaque; head roughly foveate-punctate; third joint of antennæ much longer than the fourth; prothorax plainly amplified and rounded laterally, sharply carinate all round, not impressed longitudinally in the centre, covered with round, foveate punctures divided by a narrow, sharp interval, from which spring greyish, sub-appressed hairs; scutellum sparingly punctate; elytra plainly sinuate laterally before the median part, very narrowly striate, the punctures small but deeper in the anterior part, the intervals plainly tectiform and covered with two or three somewhat irregular rows of minute, sharp granules, bearing each a fairly long greyish hair; under side very briefly pubescent.

Length 13½–17 mm.; width 5½–5¾ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

DYSGENA SERVILIS, n. sp.

Entirely black, elytra moderately shining; it is larger than *D. luctuosa*, but the shape is the same; it is also clothed with greyish hairs; the prothorax, however, is rougher; the elytra are much more deeply striate and the intervals more raised and more

roughly transversely scabrose; the third joint of the antennæ is much longer than the fourth.

This species is probably closely allied to *D. scabripennis*, Gerst., recorded from the island of Zanzibar and from Bagamoyo, but the third and fourth antennal joints are not sub-equal in length.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ –21 mm. : width $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), D. Dods. Nyasaland.

DORELOGENA, n. gen.

Mentum and buccal organs of *Praogena*, the mentum, however, is carinate in the centre of the outer face but not grooved; the shape of the head is nearly alike, the antennal crests being also very long; the eyes are more transverse; the five basal joints of the antennæ are almost glabrous, the others briefly pubescent, and, with the exception of the ultimate one, shorter, more massive, not projecting inwardly more than outwardly at apex, the last joint is slightly shorter than the two preceding taken together; prothorax marginate all round, wider than long, plane, bi-sinuate along the base; scutellum short, triangular; elytra sub-parallel, slightly convex in the posterior part, punctate-striate; prosternum with a sharply mucronate vertical process close to the basal margin; legs and abdomen as in *Praogena*.

The distinctive generic characters are the shorter and more robust antennal joints, the third of which is longer than the fourth, and the prosternal process. The facies and colouring differ much from those of *Praogena*.

DORELOGENA CASTANEA, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, shining, not metallic; head closely punctulate, supra-antennal crests longitudinal, very long; the five basal antennal joints are almost glabrous; the others covered with a very short, dense pubescence; prothorax roundly amplified near the median part, slightly diagonal from the median part to the outer basal angle which is sharp, but not projecting, carinate all round, grooved along the basal margin from a certain distance from the outer angle, hardly convex, one-fourth broader than long, very closely punctulate with the intervals smooth and plane; scutellum short, not distinctly punctate; elytra sub-parallel, only very slightly sinuate laterally, plane, slightly convex in the posterior declivity, narrowly striate, the striæ with small punctures, intervals somewhat convex but not tectiform and very closely punctulate; abdomen strigillate-

punctulate, epimera deeply punctate; pectus finely strigillate; legs very closely punctulate.

Length 16 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), D. Dods. Damaraland, W. C. Palgrave.

DORELOGENA ANGUSTA, n. sp.

Ferruginous-red, shining, the five apical joints of the antennæ black, the others ferruginous; much more slender than the preceding species, from which it differs by the slightly shorter joints of the antennæ which, on that account, seem more knobby, the prothorax which is quite parallel and as broad as long, and the more tectiform interval of the elytra; the punctuation on the prothorax is a little deeper, and not so closely set.

Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), D. Dods.

ASEMOGENA, n. gen.

Buccal organs of *Dorelogena*, but the ultimate joint of the maxillary palps is much less broad, and a little less obliquely truncate; the antennæ are slightly more slender, but the shape of the joints is the same; the prothorax is plainly amplified and rounded laterally with the anterior angles almost rounded, and the posterior sharp and projecting.

These generic characters may seem slight, yet the whole group *Strongylinae* is so homogeneous that a difference in the shape of the prothorax, which is really the main distinctive character from *Dorelogena*, has some importance. -

ASEMOGENA SIMPLEX, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, moderately shining; head deeply and closely punctate, the punctures are round and the intervals plane; prothorax very plainly rounded and amplified laterally, sinuate above the base the angle of which is sharp and projecting, slightly convex in the posterior part, sloping forwards, finely and closely punctate, sharply marginate all round, and having a fine median longitudinal impressed line, elytra sub-parallel, slightly sinuate laterally, deeply punctato-striate from the base to the top of the posterior declivity, and less deeply thence, the intervals are convex, tectiform for the greatest part of the length, and finely yet deeply punctulate, abdomen

and legs aciculate, the sides of sternum and episterna are deeply and closely punctate.

Length $10\frac{1}{4}$ –13 mm. ; width 4 – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm

Hab. Cape Colony (Kowie), Dr. Becker ; (King William's Town), R. M. Lightfoot.

AEMOGENA HUMILIS, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown, elytra chestnut-red ; very closely allied to the preceding species ; the punctuation on the head and prothorax is identical, but the prothorax is more equally rounded laterally in the middle, and therefore less deeply sinuate above the basal angle, which is also sharp, but less than in *A. simplex* ; the striæ of the elytra are less deeply punctate in the anterior part, and the intervals less sharply tectiform and only slightly aciculate.

Length 10–11 mm. ; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Montagu), W. Prosser.

FAMILY MYLABRIDÆ.

GEN. MELOË, Lin.

MELOË RHODESIANUS, n. sp.

Male : Dark blue, shining ; head very sparsely punctate and having a longitudinal impression with a fine line in the centre reaching from the median frontal part to the arcuate impression of the epistome, the latter and also the labrum are somewhat more closely punctured than the frontal part ; antennæ long, with the fifth to seventh joints dilated and sixth and seventh somewhat scooped inwardly ; prothorax twice as long as broad, wider at a short distance from the apex than across the base, with the sides nearly straight but slightly constricted behind the amplified part, the anterior part obliquely narrowed, base slightly arcuate and with two moderately deep impressions above the median part, the disk is sparingly punctate, the punctures are slightly more dense in the anterior part, and there are very few of them in the centre of the posterior part above the two basal impressions ; elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually amplified thence towards the median part, nearly straight from there to the apex, strongly divaricating behind, and covered with wavy, plainly raised, longitudinal folds which are continuous from the base to near the apex, except on the sides where they are more irregular ; abdomen deeply

and very closely punctured, each puncture bearing a short, black hair; legs closely punctured and having a very short greyish pubescence.

Length 15 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Allied to *M. hottentotus*, Péring., which it very closely resembles, but it differs in the head and prothorax being much less numerously punctured, the punctures being broadly scattered instead of closely set, and also more shallow; the wavy folds of the elytra are more raised in *M. hottentotus* than in *M. rhodesianus*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. MYLABRIS, Fabric.

MYLABRIS (CEROCTIS) MOSAMBICA, n. sp.

Black, with the nine apical joints of the antennæ red; elytra with two basal and one apical reddish-yellow patches, and two broad transverse bands, the antemedian one of which is connected along the suture with the basal patch; head clothed with long black hairs, slightly flavescent on the vertex, deeply punctate and having a very plain longitudinal median smooth line in the centre; prothorax of the normal shape, clothed partly with flavescent and partly with black hairs, carinulate longitudinally from the base to the median impression, the basal impression is well defined, and the surface is deeply and closely punctate; scutellum finely punctate; elytra sub-cylindrical and with three fine, longitudinal costules on each side, covered with nearly contiguous, somewhat deep, but not broad punctures, clothed on the black background with appressed black hairs and on the reddish-yellow with flavescent ones; the first basal patch is arcuate and extends for two-thirds of the width as far as the suture, which it invades, and is there somewhat broadly connected with the wide antemedian fascia, the second basal one extends under the shoulders along the outer margin, but is not quite connected with the first transverse band which is bi-sinuate, especially on the hind margin, the latter reaching the median part of the disk, and extends from the suture, which it invades completely, to the very edge of the outer margin, the second transverse band is narrower than the first, bi-sinuate, broader near the suture, which it does not invade quite completely, the apical patch consists really of two amalgamated ones, the upper part of the one being supra-apical, the lower part of the other marginal; abdomen clothed with flavescent hairs, the hairs on the pectus and on the legs are partly black and partly

flavescent; the eight penultimate antennal joints are very strongly serrate, and in the male almost pectinate, even more so than in *M. serrata*, Gerst.

A very distinct species.

Length 23–24½ mm.; width 8½–9 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marques), L. Péringuey; (Rikatla), Rev. H. Junod.

GEN. DECATOMA, Cast.

DECATOMA VEXATOR, n. sp.

Black; antennal joints black, strongly serrate; head and prothorax clothed with a silky flavescent pubescence; elytra with three transverse yellow bands extending from the suture to the outer margin, and a round supra-apical patch throwing out a small ramus towards the outer margin, the basal band, the hind edge of which is strongly bi-sinuate, coalesces with the antemedian band, which is strongly tri-sinuate and emits, along the outer margin, a somewhat long ramus which does not quite reach the post-median band, which is also strongly tri-sinuate, the part along the outer margin is also produced towards the posterior part; the sculpture is that of *M. aliena*, Péring., but in the latter the transverse yellow bands on the elytra are not so jagged, nor are they produced laterally along the outer margin, and the supra-apical patch does not emit a ramus; the disposition of these bands on the elytra are not unlike those of *M. lacerata*, Péring., but the bands themselves are narrower, and the sculpture is different. The lateral part of the bands and also the apical patches are somewhat orange instead of pale yellow, as on the disk.

Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. J. T. Janse.

DECATOMA TRANSVAALICA, n. sp.

Black, with the head, prothorax, scutellum, abdomen, pectus, and legs clothed with a very dense, silky, yellowish pubescence; antennæ black with the exception of the third, fourth, and fifth joints, which are red; head somewhat broadly and deeply punctate, and with a faint, short, smooth line abutting on the transverse impression of the epistome; prothorax of the normal shape, covered with contiguous, deep, not broad but slightly scrobiculate punctures, and having a very slight median impression; scutellum closely punctate; elytra sub-cylindrical, hardly wider across the posterior part than at

the base, finely shagreened, bi-costulate on each side in the dorsal part, clothed with an appressed, brief, slightly flavescent pubescence, pale-, somewhat straw-coloured yellow with a redder or fulvous outer margin, and having on each side a narrow humeral longitudinal black band, two series of three equi-distant spots or patches disposed diagonally from the suture to the outer margin, and a supra-apical band diagonal patch consisting evidently of two agglomerated patches the lower part of which reaches the outer margin and is continued as a narrow band along the apical edge; in the two diagonal rows of patches the one near the suture is the smallest, and the third one near the margin the broadest, but both are equi-distant from suture or outer margin.

Easily recognised by the colour of the antennæ. In general colouring this species is not unlike *M. groendali*, Billb., which is, however, a *Ceroctis*.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg District), Pretoria Museum ; (Zoutpansberg), A. J. T. Janse.

PARACTENODIA, n. gen.

Characters of *Actenodia*, Casteln., from which it differs in the number of antennal joints, which is seven instead of eight.

PARACTENODIA PARVA, n. sp.

Black, with the nine ultimate joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ red ; the elytra have in the anterior part an elongate yellowish-red patch extending from the base to the median part, and enclosing a longitudinal black band, and a transverse sinuate post-median band of the same colour, it is covered with a very short, appressed, silky, flavescent pubescence ; head deeply and closely punctate and with a faint, smooth, longitudinal area in the middle of the frontal part ; prothorax only moderately narrowed laterally in the anterior part, as broad as long, scrobiculate-punctate with the punctures very closely set, and plainly impressed longitudinally in the posterior part ; scutellum black ; elytra slightly sinuate laterally and slightly ampliate towards the posterior, coarsely shagreened, without any costules, the anterior elongated patch is formed by a longitudinal basal patch reaching the median bi-sinuate transverse band, which is disconnected from the suture, but continued upwards into a somewhat broad band along the outer margin as far as the humeral part, where it coalesces anew with the basal patch which has invaded all

the base, this basal band reaches the suture in the anterior part only, and the result of the amalgamation of this basal patch and band gives to the elytra the appearance of being yellowish-red from the base to the median part, except for a narrow strip along part of the suture, and enclosing a humeral, narrow black band, the second band is equi-distant from the first and from the apex, strongly sinuate, is narrowly disconnected from the suture but not from the outer margin; the antennæ are unmistakably 7-jointed, the last joint, which is nearly equal in length to the four preceding ones taken together, is very thick, but arcuate as in *Coryna*.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

GEX. LYTТА, Fabric.

LYTTA DAMARINA.

Head covered with nearly contiguous foveolate briefly setigerous punctures, black with a red spot above the emargination of the eye, a frontal one, and a broad basal transverse band of the same colour; the labrum has an arcuate median emargination; antennæ black with the exception of the three basal joints, of which the first two and the basal part of the third are rufescent; prothorax strongly attenuate laterally in the anterior part, straight thence to the base which is marginate, having a median impression in the anterior part and a broader, deeper triangular one near the base, the whole surface is covered with contiguous, deep, slightly scrobiculate punctures, is very briefly pubescent, and has the two impressions filled with dense greyish-white hairs; scutellum clothed with similar hairs; elytra elongate, one-fourth broader than the prothorax at the base, parallel, singly rounded at apex, moderately convex, very closely and finely shagreened, clothed with a very brief, decumbent pubescence, and having a narrow margin of greyish-white hairs edging the suture and the outer margin, as well as a discoidal one which is very widely disconnected from base or apex; under side clothed with dense greyish-white hairs; legs shagreened, pubescent; apical spurs, claws, and basal part of first joint of posterior tarsi rufescent.

Length 14–15 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Northern Damaraland. A. W. Eriksson.

LYTTA SPILOTELLA, n. sp.

Fuscous black, with the frontal part of the head, a broad discoidal patch on the elytra, a large patch on the metasternum and the femora

and tibiæ, with the exception of the apices which are infuscate, reddish with a fleshy tinge, elytra testaceous and sprinkled all over with irregular black spots; the whole body is covered with an appressed, greyish-white pubescence; head foveate-punctate, the palpi, labrum, and epistoma are black, and there is a frontal median black stripe reaching to about half the length of the frontal part showing a longitudinal raised area showing in relief; prothorax strongly strangulate in the anterior part, narrowly yet deeply grooved longitudinally in the median part, irregularly foveolate-punctate and having a smooth, median areolet on each side of the longitudinal groove, and another one somewhat less defined near the base; elytra elongated, sinuate laterally and slightly amplified in the posterior part, singly rounded at apex, and having in the dorsal part three plain costules, and another less well-defined, running parallel with the somewhat deplanate outer margin for the greater part of its length, the suture is as much raised as the outer margin; they are shagreened, but the appressed pubescence hides entirely the background, except the black spots, which are glabrous; antennæ black, short, barely reaching the humeral part; both claws of all the tarsi equally cleft.

Length 14 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg District), Pretoria Museum.

FAMILY LAGRIIDÆ.

GEN. LAGRIA, Fabric.

- I. Species with the elytra moderately amplified laterally in the posterior part, and not greatly convex there in the female.

LAGRIA PROCERA, n. sp.

Female: Head, prothorax, and legs æneous, elytra and under side light chestnut-brown with a metallic tinge, antennæ black, the five basal joints metallic; head deeply punctured, the punctures separated by moderately smooth, irregular, raised intervals, there is a median impression in the anterior frontal part, and a sub-parallel, ill-defined one along the eyes; antennæ somewhat short, the four penultimate joints are gradually increasing in width, and are moderately closely set, the ultimate one is turbinate and half again as long as the penultimate; prothorax plainly amplified and rounded laterally, covered with round punctures separated by smooth intervals on the discoidal part, and by irregular, raised ones on the sides,

in the median part there is a nearly smooth longitudinal band reaching from base to apex, and it is covered, like the head, with long, but not dense, slightly flavescent hairs; scutellum densely pubescent; elytra somewhat quadrate in the anterior part, moderately amplified in the posterior, and showing no traces of costules, covered with irregular, transverse, smooth folds enclosing transverse series of somewhat closely but irregularly set small punctures; under side briefly pubescent.

Allied to *L. corrugata*, Péring.; the prothorax is, however, much more roundly amplified laterally, and the transverse folds on the elytra are much less raised, and also much less rugose.

Length 15–15 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Manica). F. C. Selous.

LAGRIA PREDITA, n. sp.

Female: Bronze-black, with the elytra testaceous-yellow and the under side chestnut-brown, clothed on the upper side with an erect flavous pubescence forming also on the central part of the prothorax a distinct appressed band; head roughly punctate and having in the anterior frontal part a faint triangular impression; antennæ somewhat short and with the five penultimate joints very broadly transverse and closely set, last joint turbinate, short; prothorax only very slightly amplified laterally in the median part, deeply and closely punctate with the intervals smooth, raised, and irregular, there is a longitudinal median impunctate line; scutellum densely pubescent; elytra somewhat quadrate in the anterior part, only moderately amplified laterally behind, and covered, like *L. procera*, with a network of transverse, smooth folds, enclosing more or less transversely disposed, and deep, but not wide punctures; under side pubescent, legs villose.

Not unlike *L. procera*, but differently coloured and shorter, the prothorax is not amplified and rounded in the middle, and the transverse folds of the elytra are more raised.

Length 13 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla). Rev. H. Junod.

LAGRIA PUSTULOSA, n. sp.

Ferruginous-brown, metallic, clothed with a greyish flavescent pubescence, dense and appressed in all the examples which I have examined (six); head closely punctate, scrobiculate in the anterior part; antennæ moderately long, but looking longer on account of

the short prothorax, which is slightly broader than long in the female, about equal in the male, not rounded laterally, deeply and closely punctate and with a very faint, median longitudinal smooth line, the sculpture, however, is hidden by the appressed pubescence; the five penultimate antennal joints are obconic rather than transverse in both the sexes, and slightly less closely set in the male, the ultimate one is turbinate in both, and hardly longer in the male than in the female; scutellum densely pubescent; elytra somewhat quadrate in the anterior part, amplified laterally in the posterior where they are one-fourth wider than across the base, closely punctate and with a network of transverse, smooth folds, irregularly interrupted and forming thus smooth raised, pustule-like spots.

This species is easily distinguished by its short appearance and the pustule-like raised spots on the elytra.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

LAGRIA MASHUNA, n. sp.

Male: Black, with a metallic tinge, elytra bronze-green, the five basal antennal joints bronze-black, the others black, the whole surface clothed with a very dense, appressed, greyish-flavescent pubescence; head and prothorax foveolate-punctate; antennae somewhat short, with the joints sixth to eighth moniliform, ninth to tenth much more broadly transverse than the preceding; eleventh pyriform and nearly twice the length of the penultimate; prothorax one-third broader than long, slightly rounded laterally, a little narrower at the base than across the apex, and faintly impressed above the centre of the base; elytra sub-parallel for half the length, very little amplified in the posterior part, deeply and closely punctate, the punctures separated by narrow, raised, but smooth lines, the costules quite indistinct; under side and legs pubescent.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The shape of this species is not unlike that of *L. villosa*, and it evidently belongs to the same group, but the sculpture of the prothorax is different, and the last antennal joints are more moniliform, and consequently less broadly transverse in *L. villosa*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

LAGRIA RHODESIANA, n. sp.

Bronze-green, brighter on the upper than on the under side, and covered with a long, erect, yellow pubescence, more densely disposed

on the median part of the prothorax so as to form there a plain longitudinal band; head roughly punctulate on the vertex, scrobiculate in front; antennæ long, the four basal joints only metallic in the male, the joints five to ten are obconical, gradually increasing in width, not closely set, and the last one is as long as the four preceding taken together, in the female these joints are much more broadly transverse, more closely set, and the broad apical one is not equal in length to the two preceding taken together; prothorax slightly rounded laterally, and sinuate above the basal part, covered with closely set round punctures which are somewhat large on the sides and part of the disk, but very minute in the central part, especially towards the base, as these punctures are setiferous it follows that the hairs are denser there and thus form a flavous band; scutellum densely hairy; elytra only moderately amplified in the posterior part in both sexes, covered with deep, irregular punctures separated by raised, smooth, coalescing walls disposed transversely in wavy folds.

More parallel than *L. villosa*, the antennæ are much longer than in either that species or in *L. mashuna*; the sculpture of the head is different from the former, and the shape of the antennæ differentiates it at once from the latter.

Length 10–13 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

LAGRIA IMITATRIX, n. sp.

Bronze-green, elytra occasionally reddish-bronze, antennæ dark blue, almost black; it is covered on the upper side with a short, greyish-white pubescence; head deeply and irregularly punctate and having a triangular, raised area in the anterior part; antennæ long and of the usual shape in both sexes, but not broadly transverse in the female, the apical joint is three times the length of the preceding one in the male, and as long as the two preceding taken together in the female; the prothorax is slightly longer than broad in both sexes, very little rounded laterally and hardly sinuate above the base, covered with irregular foveolate punctures, separated by irregular raised walls, forming a sort of scrobiculation, and in the centre of the disk there is a very faintly impressed longitudinal line, which is much more pronounced in the female; scutellum finely scrobiculate; elytra narrow and sub-parallel in the male for two-thirds of the length, and only slightly amplified thence, but much more amplified there in the female, covered with somewhat small

punctures separated by narrow, smooth, raised walls, disposed transversely in irregular, very wavy folds.

This species is also allied to *S. villosa*, but the elytra of the male are much less amplified behind, the triangular frontal patch is similar, but the prothorax is longer in proportion to its width, the antennæ are longer, and the punctuation, especially that of the elytra, is finer.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

In some examples the bronze-green of the elytra and occasionally of the prothorax turns into a dull coppery hue.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

LAGRIA LYDENBURGIANA, n. sp.

Dark cyaneous-blue, with the elytra bronze-green, clothed with a somewhat dense greyish, erect pubescence; antennæ long in the male, the five penultimate joints are closely set, strongly transverse, being nearly twice as broad as long, and the ultimate joint is elongated and as long as the five preceding joints taken together, in the female these joints are not so strongly transverse nor so closely set, and the apical one is not quite turbinate, and is as long as the two preceding taken together; head scrobiculate; prothorax longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, scrobiculate-punctate, and without any traces of median longitudinal line; scutellum short, deeply punctate; elytra slightly amplified laterally in the posterior part in both sexes, with the humeral angles plainly sloping in the female, not convex in the posterior part, finely and closely punctate, with the network of transverse folds quite plain, but not very much raised.

Allied to *L. propinqua*, Fähr., and *L. ancipennis*, Fähr., from which the male is easily distinguished by the shape of the last antennal joint, and the female by the less amplified elytra.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3– $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). T. Ayres.

II. Species moderately or strongly amplified in the posterior part in the male, greatly amplified and very convex there in the female.

LAGRIA PROMONTORII, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, abdomen, and basal part of the femora light chestnut-brown, antennæ black, except the three basal joints which are metallic and reddish-brown, legs infusate, elytra light testaceous with a faint metallic sheen, covered all over the upper side with a very long, dense, light flavescent pubescence, partly appressed and

partly erect; head punctulate, with the arcuate transverse frontal impression very conspicuous, having across the eyes another, also arcuate impression; antennæ very long in both sexes, joints five to ten in the shape of an elongated truncate cone, nearly as broad as long at apex, and with the apical one slightly longer than the two preceding taken together and acuminate at the tip in the male; in the female the fifth to tenth antennal joints are similarly shaped, but shorter, and the ultimate one is not quite as long as the preceding two taken together; prothorax narrower in the male than in the female, rounded and amplified laterally in the anterior part, strongly constricted above the basal, impunctate on the discoidal, and without any traces of a median groove, while in the female there is a very plain longitudinal one in the centre only of the disk; scutellum small, punctulate; elytra sub-parallel in the male and only slightly amplified in the posterior part, broadly amplified and much more convex in the posterior part in the female, distinctly costulate, and faintly striate, very closely punctate and with irregular, transverse, very wavy raised folds; under side very briefly pubescent, the pubescence appressed and greyish-white; the two basal tarsal joints very long, especially in the male.

The difference in the sculpture of the thorax of the two sexes seems to be quite peculiar to this species.

Length 9-9½ mm.; width 4-4¾ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

LAGRIA VITTATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Posterior part of the head fuscous black; prothorax deeply infuscate except along the anterior and posterior margins, which are testaceous, scutellum and elytra testaceous, the latter with two fuscous bands, the first dorsal, the other supra-lateral, on each side, legs fuscous with the basal part of the femora and the apical part of the tibiæ testaceous; clothed above with a moderately dense, upright pubescence; antennæ black, long, the four penultimate ones robust, but not much transverse in the male, and with the apical one not quite as long as the three preceding taken together, in the female these joints, with the exception of the two penultimate, are somewhat elongated and slender, and the last one is not equal in length to the two preceding ones also taken together; head scrobiculate and having a triangular somewhat smooth ridge in the anterior part; prothorax longer than broad, cylindrical, scrobiculate-punctate; elytra slightly amplified in the posterior part in the male, strongly

so in the female where they are there twice as broad as across the base and strongly convex, they are closely foveolate-punctate, and the transverse folds are very little distinct on the discoidal part, and not strong on the lateral; under side briefly pubescent, legs moderately villose. In the male the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are arcuate, and the inner angle of the intermediate ones is produced into a small hook.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Beira). P. A. Sheppard.

LAGRIA CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Male: Head and prothorax bronze-green, under side and legs reddish-bronze, elytra light testaceous-yellow, antennæ black; it is clothed with an upright, moderately dense, greyish-white pubescence; head with a plain, semicircular impression in the anterior part, deeply scrobiculate there, less so laterally; antennæ long, the six penultimate joints obconic, hardly transverse, last one not wider than the penultimate and as long as the preceding three taken together; prothorax as long as broad, visibly constricted in front and behind, roughly and irregularly punctate, scrobiculate on the sides, the basal margin is narrowly flavescens; scutellum bronze-green, roughly punctate; elytra moderately amplified laterally in the posterior part, without any costule, and with the network of transverse folds very plain; under side very shiny and very sparsely pubescent, legs villose; all the tibiæ are strongly incurved, the posterior ones are strongly arcuate, and the inner angle of the intermediate ones has an apical elongated process diagonally truncate.

Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch). L. Péringuey.

LAGRIA ELIZABETHE, n. sp.

Black, with a faint metallic tinge, elytra dark cyaneous, upper and under side clothed with a fine, short greyish pubescence; antennæ long in the male, shorter in the female; head roughly punctate and rugose, deeply impressed in the anterior part of the head; in the male the four penultimate antennal joints are sub-triangular, very broad at apex, almost serrate inwardly, and not set closely, the last joint is very sharp at tip and as long as the three preceding taken together, they are normal in the female; prothorax nearly cylindrical, slightly longer than broad in the male, shorter and slightly

narrowed laterally towards the base in the female, roughly punctate and having a median longitudinal carinule more distinct in the male than in the female; scutellum closely punctate; elytra moderately amplified in the male, strongly so in the female, and also very convex in the latter, roughly foveolate-punctate in the half of the dorsal part and with the transverse folds less transverse than usual and scrobiculate thence to the outer margin; anterior tibiae of male hardly arcuate, intermediate dilated but not dentate inwardly at the apex, posterior bi-sinuate inwardly but not arcuate.

This species differs from *L. distincta*, Fahr., in the sculpture, the elytra especially being much more roughly punctate; the male is not as elongated as in *L. distincta*.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width 4 – $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth, Knysna).

LAGRIA PLUMBEA, n. sp.

Black, elytra very dark or fuscous brown, the whole surface is covered with a very short, appressed, greyish-white silky pubescence, making it look lead colour; elytra strongly amplified behind and convex in both sexes, the male is hardly distinguishable from the female except by the ultimate antennal joint, which is not as long as the three preceding ones taken together; antennae moderately long, reaching beyond the humeral part; head very closely punctate and without traces of an anterior impression; prothorax short, wider than broad, not rounded laterally, but occasionally slightly narrower in the anterior part than in the posterior above the constricted basal part (I have, however, seen examples in which the median part is amplified laterally), the sculpture is hidden by the pubescence but there are two somewhat transverse impressions on the posterior part of the disk, and what seems to be a fine longitudinal median line; elytra deeply and closely punctate, with the transverse folds plain and somewhat closely set; under side and legs pubescent.

Length 7 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal, Dr. H. Martin (Durban); C. N. Barker (Eshowe).

LAGRIA IMPRESSICOLLIS, n. sp.

Female: Colour and vestiture of *L. plumbea*, the elytra, however, are more elongated, equally amplified, but not quite so convex behind in the only example which I have seen; the sculpture is also identical, the difference, however, consists in the shape of the prothorax, which is also short, but is strongly constricted laterally at

about the median part, the constriction being continued on the discoidal part as two transverse impressions nearly coalescing in the centre, and above these impressions there is another median transverse one which is much shallower, and does not reach the sides.

Length 11 mm. ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). T. Ayres.

LAGRIA ANNECTENS, n. sp.

Female : Black, but with the elytra and legs occasionally brownish, clothed on the upper side with a short, appressed, greyish-white, somewhat silky pubescence ; antennæ long, somewhat slender, the two penultimate joints transverse, the others obconic ; elytra very broadly amplified behind and very convex there ; head very closely punctulate and without any raised lines or impressions in the anterior part ; prothorax plainly rounded laterally, not constricted along the base, very closely punctulate, and without any traces of a median longitudinal line or ridge, but having in the median discoidal part two very faint round impressions ; elytra closely and moderately deeply punctured, the transverse folds moderately raised ; under side not densely pubescent.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm. ; width 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

This species will be easily distinguished from *L. plumbea* by the rounded prothorax.

CORRECTIONS.

CARABIDÆ.

Umgenia, Péring., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. x., 1898, p. 324 = *Metallica*, Chaud., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1872, p. 175.

Abacetus capicola, Tschisch., Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., 1900, p. 284 = *Abacetus perturbator*, Pér., Catal. Coleopt. S. Afric., 1st Suppt., 1898, p. 359.*

Læmosthenes naniscus, Péring., Descript. Catal. Coleopt. S. Afric., 1896, p. 572, is a *Platynus*.

Extromus, Péring., Catal. Coleopt. S. Afric., 1896, p. 586 = *Perigona*, Cast.

Extromus pusillus, Péring., loc. cit., p. 587, greatly resembles, if it is not identical with, *Perigona nigriceps*, Dej.

I am indebted for the suggestion of this synonymy to Mons. A. Fauvel, who also informs me that *Perigona nigriceps* is sub-cosmopolitan.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Having been able to examine a number of Solier's, Haag Rutenberg's, and Fairmaire's types of this Family, and also all those of Fähræus, I am able to point out and correct the following errors:—

Stenocara distincta, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., 1888, p. 120 = *S. albicollis*, Haag Rut.

Cryptochile echinata, Péring., Ann. S. Afric. Mus., i., 1898, p. 249 = *C. echinata*, Fabr., teste Haag Rut., Mith. Münch. Ent. Ver., ii., 1878, p. 81.

Machla echinodermata, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Franc., 1897, p. 112.

Asida natalis, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1879, p. 259.

Asida legitima, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1898, p. 266 = *Machleida nodulosa*, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 256.

Idricus, Fairm., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., iv., 1888, p. 199 = *Ametrocera*, Fabr., loc. cit., p. 260.

Idricus pacificus, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., vi., 1892, p. 122 = *Ametrocera aurita*, Fähr., loc. cit., p. 122.

* I have seen a *type* of Tschischerine's species; several other South African species published by this author will doubtless be found to be identical with some of mine.

- Psammodes adventitus*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 278 = *Psammodes volvulus*, Haag Rut., Col. Heft. viii., 1871, p. 34.
- Psammodes cinctipennis*, Fairm., Bull. Soc. Vaud., xviii., p. 180 = *P. valens*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 276.
- Psammodes exilis*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 280 = *P. rugulosus*, Sol., Mem. de Tor., 1844, p. 305.
- Psammodes prestans*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 282 = *P. tricostatus*, Fähr., Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 273.
- Psammodes junodi*, Fairm., Bull. Soc. Vaud., xviii., 1899, p. 179 = *P. junodi* Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 275.*
- Trachynotus (Clinocramon) latemarginatus*, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., iii., 1885, p. 116 = *Trachynotus stáli*, Haag Rut., Col. Heft. xi., 1873, p. 18.
- Trachynotus plicipennis*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 300 = *T. silphoides*, Fahr., loc. cit., p. 274.
- Trachynotus tantillus*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 301 = *T. pygmaeus*, Fähr., loc. cit., p. .
- Trachynotidus manifestus*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 297 = *T. rufozonatus*, Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Franc., 1888, p. 194.
- Epaïrops levigata*, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., vi., 1892, p. 55 = *Trachynotus frontalis*, Haag, Col. Heft. xi., 1873, p. 42.
- Moluris mulleri*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 269, is a *Psammodes*.
- Anomalipus marshalli*, Péring., Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond., 1896, p. 170 = *A. granatus*, Fairm., Annal. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1894, p. 662.
- Anomalipus notaticollis*, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., iv., 1888, p. 129 = *A. obscurus*,† Oliv., Entom., iii., No. 59, pl. 21.
- Zophodes tristis*, Fähr., Öfv. Vet. Ak. Förh., 1870, p. 298 = *Dorygus talpa*, Pasc., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xx., 1887, p. 12.
- Xanthotopia fuscoeyanescens*, Fairm., Ann. Fr., 1897, p. 136 = *Strongylium sulcipenne*, Mäkl., Act. Fenn., 1864, p. 302.
- Ghaleca leta*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 316 = *Almyon prolatus*, Pasc., Journ. Entomol., ii., 1866, p. 484.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Zamium rusticum*, Péring., Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., vi., 1892, p. 77 = *Z. incultum*, Pasc., Journ. Entom., ii., 1866, p. 289.
- Philematium capense*, Péring. = *Philematium (Callichroma) hottentotum*, Buq. Guér., Iconogr., iii., p. 221.
- Cymatura mashuna*, Péring., Ann. S. Afr. Mus., i., 1899, p. 324 = *C. spumans*, Guér., Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 8.

* The Ann. S. Afr. Mus. were issued before the Bull. Soc. Vaud.

† I am not aware that the insect figured by Olivier, loc. cit., has been identified. I think that there is, however, little doubt that it is the female of my *Anomalipus notaticollis*.

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| " <i>hirtella</i> | 216 | <i>Trachynotideus damarinus</i> | 233 |
| " <i>illotula</i> | 215 | <i>Trachynotus resolutus</i> | 234 |
| " <i>jucunda</i> | 214 | <i>Vutinus byzacnoides</i> | 254 |
| " <i>mima</i> | 212 | " <i>propinquus</i> | 253 |
| " <i>proceax</i> | 210 | <i>Xanthotopeia delagoæ</i> | 273 |
| " <i>puncticollis</i> | 211 | <i>Xenitenus natalicus</i> | 176 |
| " <i>simplex</i> | 209 | <i>Zeloticus umtalianus</i> | 185 |

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

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- FIG.
 1, 2. *Micrantereus procursus*, ♂ ♀.
 3. ,, *vicarius*.
 4. ,, *hirsutus*, ♀.
 5, 6. ,, *gasanus*, ♂ ♀.
 7. ,, *lydenburgiensis*.
 8. ,, *zoutpansbergianus*.
 9. *Anomalipus gasanus*, ♂.
 10. ,, *mashunus*, ♂.
 11. *Catamerus manicanus*, ♂.
 12. ,, *gasanus*, ♂.
 13. *Heemus carinatipennis*.
 14. *Psamnodes zoutpansbergianus*.
 15. ,, *discrepans*.
 16. *Anchophthalmus salisburyensis*.